various, from 2 to 6 miles, containing about 900 perſons. Excepting between 2000 and 3000 acres on the coaſt, the country is hilly and bleak. The low grounds are light and ſandy; the pariſh, on the whole, may be ſuppoſed to bring about 4000l. per annum of real rent. The rent of land for tillage is 2l. 10s. per acre, a high tack-duty for the quality of the ſoil, but it is owing chiefly to the great quantity of ſare-ware got for manure. Being in the way from the border towards the capital, there are, as may be ſuppoſed, remains of encampments here, and many beautiful tumuli, ſuppoſed to have been burying places. On the ſhore there is plenty of limeſtone, and ſome veins of coal alſo appear, though none has been wrought; as uſual, in ſuch places, there is plenty of freeſtone.

COUNTY OF BERWICK, OR MERSE*.

THIS county has long been nominally divided into three diſtricts, viz. the Merſe, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. The firſt includes the flat part of the county, ſtretching along the banks of the Tweed to Berwick, 25 miles in length and about 15 in breadth; and being the moſt important, gave its name to the whole county†.

THIS county is of a quadrangular form, but all its ſides are waving and unequal. On the north it is bounded by Eaſt Lothian; on the eaſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the river Tweed, the Engliſh border, and Roxburghſhire; and on the weſt by the ſhires of Edinburgh and Peebles. Its greateſt length, from weſt to eaſt, is 33 miles, and from ſouth to north it is about 16 miles. The chain of Lammermuir hills, from Soutra hill to the ſea, occupy the north line of the county; they are bleak and barren, having little or no timber. The grounds ſouthward from this ridge are, in general, flat, fertile, and well cultivated. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Tweed, which from Coldſtream to Berwick ſeparates this county from Northumberland. Whiteadder and Blackadder ‡ take their riſe in the Lammermuir hills, and after joining their ſtreams near Allanbank, empty themſelves into the Tweed. The London road by Cornhill goes through the weſt diviſion of the county from Channelkirk to Coldſtream by Lauder and Greenlaw. The eaſt London road, by Berwick, paſſes through the eaſt corner by the Peeſe-bridge, the Preſs, and Coldingham muir; and there is another great road to Edinburgh from Berwick, by Dunſe, which is kept in good repair. The minerals in this diſtrict, hitherto diſcovered, are few. Near Lauder, at the head of the diſtrict, various ſpecimens of copper ore have been found. In the pariſh of Boncle, a copper mine was worked ſome years ago on the eſtate of Lord Douglas. There has been no diſcoveries of coal, but on the coaſt near Eyemouth; though there is no limeſtone as yet found in the whole county, in many diſtricts there are pits of excellent marl, chiefly ſtone and clay marl. The rich and fertile ſtrath from the foot of the Lammermuir to the river Tweed had, ſcarcely 40 years ago, a very bleak and naked appearance; now it is rich and highly cultivated, well incloſed, and is one of the fineſt diſtricts in the iſland. In no quarter has the uſe of lime been of more ſervice, or more generally employed as manure. Through almoſt the whole of it, agriculture is carried on with much ſpirit, induſtry, and ſucceſs.

On leaving Eaſt Lothian, or the county of Haddington, travelling ſouthward, we enter this county in the pariſh of

* This is probably a corruption of *March*, being on the march or boundary between England and Scotland.

† It is computed that above 80,000 bolls of victual are exported from this county at Berwick and Eyemouth, and an equal quantity tranſported by land-carriage to Edinburgh, Haddington, and Dunbar.

‡ A corruption of Whitewater, and Blackwater.

Cockburnspath, consisting of between 7000 and 8000 acres, part of which is hill and muir, that upon the sea-coast is, in general, light and sandy, though some is of a rich clayey quality. It brings from 30s. to 40s. the Scots acre, the whole yielding between 4000l. and 5000l. yearly; there are about 884 inhabitants.—On the London road, which passes through the parish, we meet with the Peaths, or *Peese-bridge*, as it is commonly pronounced, planned and executed by Mr Henderson. It was thrown over a ravine in the year 1786, cut by the Peese-burn; the bridge is 300 feet long, and 15 feet wide; from the bottom of the burn to the top of the railing, it measures 123 feet. About a quarter of a mile from this bridge, stands the *Old Tower*; it is the ruins of an ancient castle of considerable strength; being near the boundary of the two kingdoms, many vestiges of camps of various kinds are visible on the rising grounds; in the glens and passes many military operations may be traced. The ruins of the old church of Auld-Cambus, formerly united to this parish, are still standing.—The schistic rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills, terminate on the sea-coast here; it is gratifying to the mineralogist to trace the line of separation of the primary and secondary strata; they are distinctly laid bare, at a place called *Siccar Point*, by the washing of the sea. The schistus stands nearly in a vertical position, and the sandstone joins it, and lies close upon it, in horizontal strata. Though no other minerals have been discovered, yet in the gravel it is not uncommon to find also whinstone, granite, porphyry, and even limestone.

Cranshaws lies further west in the middle of the Lammermuir hills, and is a very small parish, containing only 164 inhabitants. Cranshaw's Castle is a small fortified tower very entire; this, with the ruins of similar edifices in this part of the country, and the remains of many encampments, all show that this country must have been the scene of much strife and bloodshed. The water of Whitadder is a small stream here, but well stocked with trout. Cranshaws is used as goat-whey quarters during the summer months.

Coldingham is an extensive parish, between 6 and 7 miles long, and as many in breadth, and containing 2391 inhabitants, but of an irregular figure. A very extensive moor extends to the west; on the sea-coast the ground is rich and productive; St Abb's Head is situated on this coast. The town of Coldingham, containing nearly 720 persons, stands about a mile from the sea, and appears, from various circumstances, to have been very ancient, and much more extended than at present. The shores afford excellent fishing for cod, turbot, haddock, and many other white fish. Besides some natural wood on the banks of the river Eye, there is a good deal of planting lately made in this parish. Several ruins may be traced, but none of any eminence.

Eyemouth was once a part of the priory of Coldingham; it is a very small parish, about a mile square, and containing about 1000 inhabitants. The ground is a rich loam, inclining to sand, and is almost wholly arable and inclosed. There may be reckoned in whole 800 acres, which yield from 25s. to 40s. per English acre. There is a good harbour here, lately erected at the mouth of the river Eye where the town stands, and which is daily receiving improvements; the coast abounds with fish. On a small promontory which stretches out into the sea, there are the remains of a regular fortification. The rock which composes this promontory, is a coarse pudding-stone; the rocks on the coast are, in general, whinstone.—Next to this lies

Ayton parish is nearly 4 miles square, containing 1146 inhabitants, of which nearly one half reside in the village. The south-east part is hilly; the sea-shore is high and rocky. The soil in the middle is rich and fertile, produc-

ing

cing all kinds of grain. On the banks of the Eye, there is a paper mill, and 4 flour mills. Several veſtiges of encampments are ſhown here; urns and broken pieces of armour are occaſionally found in the ground. The manſion houſe of Ayton is pleaſantly ſituated, and has a great deal of thriving plantations around it.

MORDINGTON, in the ſouth eaſt corner of the county, is a pariſh between 3 and 4 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, containing only about 340 inhabitants. The ſoil is various; on the banks of the river Whitadder it is a ſtiff clay; towards the coaſt light and ſandy. The rent amounts to about 2000l. At Lammerton ſtands the chapel where James IV. of Scotland was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in 1503. Though neither coal nor lime are wrought in this county, we find veſtiges of both in ſeveral places on the ſhore here, ſmall veins of ironſtone, of coal, and of limeſtone may be traced, and abundance of fine freeſtone. The eaſt London road paſſes through this pariſh, and alſo the Berwick road by Dunſe to Edinburgh. The remains of a Daniſh camp, Edington Caſtle, ſituated on the top of a ſteep rock, and the *Witches Know*, where, ſo late as the preſent century, ſeveral unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft, are objects worthy of the traveller's notice.

FOULDEN is a ſmall pariſh, nearly 2½ miles ſquare, and contains 344 inhabitants. In general, the ſoil is good; on the ſouth a clayey ſoil prevails; in the centre of the pariſh it is loamy, but more light towards the north. The varied banks of the Whitadder make this quarter pleaſant.

CHIRNSIDE pariſh is of an oblong figure, about 4½ miles at the greateſt length, and 3 where broadeſt, containing about 6523 acres, which rent from 12s. to 30s. per acre. The number of inhabitants are 961, 609 of whom reſide in the village of Chirnſide, which is a preſbytery ſeat. Of the eminences which project from the Lammermuir hills, Chirnſide-hill is one of the moſt remarkable, and commands a fine view of a fertile and well cultivated country. In this pariſh, beautified by many gentlemen's ſeats, ſome veſtiges of ancient camps are ſhown. There is plenty of marle wrought, and lately a ſpecies of gypſum has been diſcovered on the banks of Whitadder. On the eſtate of Ninewells is a plane tree ſuppoſed 150 years old, which meaſures 17 feet of ſolid wood below the boughs. This is the family ſeat of the Humes, of which the celebrated David Hume was a younger brother.

POLWARTH pariſh is of a triangular form; its greateſt length is 3, and its greateſt breadth 2 miles, and contains 288 perſons; the real rent is about L. 1000 Sterling, and the Earl of Marchmont is ſole proprietor of the pariſh. The ſoil is various, the greateſt part is clayey; in ſome places it is gravelly, in others ſandy. In the middle of the village there are two old *Thorn trees*, around which it was the cuſtom for every new-married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring—hence the ſong *Polwarth on the Green*.

LADDYKIRK pariſh extends along the banks of the Tweed 2½ miles, and 1 mile in breadth, containing about 3500 acres Engliſh. The inhabitants are in number about 600. In general, the ſoil is a deep loam, ſometimes with a clay, and ſometimes with a gravelly bottom; the rent is from 15s. to 30s. per acre, and the farms produce from L. 300 to L. 600 per annum. The ground is, on the whole, flat here, with a few gentle riſings, and is well cultivated. The improvement of their ſheep ſtock has been of late much attended to in this quarter.

SWINTON and SIMPRIM. Theſe united pariſhes extend about 4 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 3½ from north to ſouth, and contain near 900 inhabitants. The ſoil is, in general, a deep clay; the ſurface is varied by riſing grounds, and gentle elevations, in long ridges

and

and flats, which make it in general very fit for improvements. The rent is from 8s. to 25s. per acre, yielding, in whole, upwards of L. 4,000 Sterling. The only ſtream of any conſequence is Leet, which abounds in pike. No minerals, except ſandſtone, have been diſcovered here. The antiquity of the family of Swinton* deſerves notice. It appears, that 22 proprietors, including the preſent, have occupied this eſtate, during a period of 731 years. This is the more remarkable, when we recollect the turbulence and frequency of feudal broils and border wars, during great part of this long period.

Hutton. The ground of this pariſh is flat and very fertile, being ſituated on the banks of the Tweed and Whitadder. The ſoil in general, is what is called a deep loam, but in ſome places, towards the middle of the pariſh, it is a thin clay, and all incloſed. The number of inhabitants is about 920.

Whitsom and Hilton are about 4½ miles in length, and 2½ miles in breadth, containing 590 inhabitants. The ground in culture is, in general, a rich clayey ſoil, a great part being flat there is a good deal of marſh and wet land in the pariſh.

Edrom is a large pariſh, extending to 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, containing 1336 inhabitants. The appearance of the country is flat here, and the ground is tolerably good, excepting towards the Lammermuir hills, where it is thin, mooriſh, and unproductive; the rent is various, from 10s. to 30s. per acre—the amount of the whole is towards L. 6500 Sterling per annum; almoſt the whole is incloſed. Both Whitadder and Blackadder run through this pariſh.

Boncle and Preston. Theſe united pariſhes are about 6 miles ſquare, and contain about 8900 acres of ground; the number of inhabitants is 622. The ground towards the Lammermuir hills is thin and poor, but in the low parts, on the banks of the Whitadder, it is chiefly a rich loam, and almoſt the whole is incloſed, which contributes much to the beauty of the country. There is plenty of freeſtone, and clay-marl on the banks of the river Whitadder. About 12 years ago a copper mine was wrought on a ſmall farm called Hoardweel, the ore is ſaid to have been rich, but the working was was given up, owing to the vein having failed.

Dunse pariſh is an oblong ſquare, 8 miles from north to ſouth, and 5 from eaſt to weſt, and contains 3324 inhabitants, 2324 of whom reſide in the town. Dunſe town formerly ſtood on the top of that beautiful hill called Dunſe Law; but was afterwards rebuilt at the foot of the hill. The ſituation is grand, being at the head of a plain 25 miles long, in the very centre of the county, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Lammermuir hills, the river Whitadder running by it. The flat ground of the pariſh is in ſome places a rich deep loam, in others a ſtrong clay, and is in general incloſed. Beſides Dunſe Caſtle, the family ſeat of Hay of Drumelzier, which had formerly been a place of ſtrength, there is the remains of an old tower, called Edwin's Hall. It conſiſts of three concentric circles, the diameter of the innermoſt is 40 feet, the walls are 7 feet thick, and what is remarkable, the ſtones are not cemented with mortar of any kind, they are chiefly whin, and made to lock into one another, by groves and projections, executed with vaſt labour. It is ſuppoſed to be Pictiſh. The hill upon which this is built is called Cockburnhill; it is 900 feet above the level of ſea, and affords a fine land-mark to the ſailor on the German Ocean. There is a chalybeate ſpring in this neighbourhood, called Dunſe Spa, nearly of a ſimilar quality to the Tunbridge; being an

* This family is ſaid to have originally obtained a grant of their lands for cleaning the county of *Swine*, which at that time much infeſted it. Tradition, the name, the bearings of the arms, and other circumſtances ſeem to corroborate the opinion.

an excellent tonic, it proves very efficacious in ſtomach complaints* .— There is abundance of ſandſtone and whinſtone here. The celebrated metaphyſician and theologiſt John Duns-Scotus, was born at Dunſe in 1274. The ſite of the houſe where he was born is ſtill ſhown.

Abbay of St Bathans is a ſmall pariſh, ſituated in the heart of the Lammermuir hills; it is from 6 to 7 miles long, and about 3 broad, and contains 145 inhabitants. On the banks of the Whitadder the ſoil is fertile, but the great proportion of the pariſh is hill and paſture ground, the rent is only about L. 600 per annum. The Earl of Wemyſs has put down a neat hunting quarters in this neighbourhood, called the *Retreat*, which gives life and beauty to otherways a very dreary quarter.

Longformacus ſtands in a ſituation very ſimilar to that of St Bathans, but is a larger pariſh, extending 12 miles long, and 6 broad, and containing about 450 inhabitants. The rent is about L. 1700 per annum. *Dirington* and *Lawes* are two beautiful conic hills. Specimens of copper ore, of a pretty rich quality, are found here, but it has never been wrought. The proprietor has probably been diſcouraged by the diſtance from fewel.

Langton. The mean length of this pariſh is 4½, and the mean breadth 2½ miles, containing 435 inhabitants. It is almoſt all well incloſed and ſubdivided, conſiſting of about 7200 acres Engliſh; the rent of ground, for culture, is from 15s. to 42s. per Engliſh acre, producing, in whole, nearly 2660l. ſterling yearly, the whole, except L. 600, belonging to the proprietor of Langton. The ſoil, in the lower part of the pariſh is a good loam, yielding all kinds of crops; the higher grounds are well adapted for ſheep paſture. The late Mr Gavin of Langton improved and beautifyed this quarter much. The remains of military ſtations and encampments are alſo pointed out here, and, at different times, earthen urns, containing human bones, have been dug up.

Coldstream. This pariſh extends along the Tweed, which divides it from England, between 7 and 8 miles; from N. to S. it is about 4 miles. The town is ſmall, there being no manufacture carried on; a very neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms here. The face of the country is flat, and the grounds well cultivated. Towards the river the ſoil is a rich loam; farther north the ground riſes a little, and inclines to clay. The number of inhabitants is about 2193. Hirſel, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Home, is in this pariſh. The river Leet runs into the Tweed here. Some ſhell marl, and abundance of ſtone marl are found in this pariſh.

Greenlaw is an extenſive pariſh, 7 or 8 miles long, about 2 broad, containing 1210 inhabitants. Being at a great diſtance from coal and lime, the ground rents low, from 10s. to 21s. per acre, but the ſoil in many places is good, being a deep rich clay. Tho' it is the county-town it is but a poor place, as they have no manufactures of any kind eſtabliſhed there; though one of woolen cloth is lately begun. A little to the ſouth eaſt of the town ſtands the elegant houſe of *Marchmont*.

Eccles. This is a very extenſive and highly cultivated pariſh. Of 11,000 acres which it contains, ſcarcely one is waſte or uſeleſs. In extent it is 8 miles from E. to W. and about 6 from N. to S. containing nearly 1780 inhabitants. The ſoil is various; in ſome places a deep clay, in others a rich loam; and in others it is gravelly. In general, the ſurface is flat, and the grounds are all incloſed. The ſize of the farms is from 800 to 900 acres, and the real rent amounts to about 11,000l. Sterling. The incloſures, hedge-rows, and number of gentlemens ſeats, give the country

* From an Analyſis of it publiſhed by Dr Home, it appears to contain iron, calcareous earth, common ſalt, and fixed air.

country the appearance of a rich and well cultivated garden, to a ſpectator at a diſtance.

NENTHORN. This pariſh is nearly 4 miles ſquare, and contains about 1900 acres; the number of inhabitants is about 350. In general the ſoil is good, and well cultivated. Blue whin-ſtone prevails here; and on the banks of the Eden, there is abundance of red ſandſtone.

STITCHEL, and HUME, lie partly in Roxburghſhire. They extend from the north to ſouth about 6 miles, and between 3 or 4 from eaſt to weſt, and contain about 1000 inhabitants. The ſoil is, in general, a ſtiff clay, and is well cultivated. The total rent is about 3000l. per annum. The remains of Hume Caſtle *, noted during the contentions on the borders, ſtands in this pariſh. This caſtle has a moſt commanding proſpect over almoſt the whole of the Merſe and Roxburghſhire. The riſing ground called Lundie Craigs, is compoſed of baſaltic columns, from 5 to 6 feet in height, and 16 or 17 inches over. The ſmall river Eden ſeparates Stitchel from Nenthorn.

GORDON †. This pariſh is 7 miles long from W. to E. and of unequal breadth, from 2 to 4. The London road by Cornhill runs through it; it contains about 920 inhabitants. The face of the country is rugged and uneven here, but ſcarcely riſes to what is denominated a hill. A good deal is moſs and bog, though there is ſome good ground of a clayey, and ſome of a ſandy quality, which bear good crops; the beſt rents at 21s. per acre. The river Eden runs through this pariſh. Sandſtone of a reddiſh colour is the only mineral diſcovered here.

WESTRUTHER lying on the ſide of the Lammermuir hills, is a pariſh about 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing 730 inhabitants. The ſoil in the high grounds is a thin clay; in many places it is wet and marſhy, and is on the whole but indifferent. The London road by Coldſtream paſſes through it.

LEGERWOOD, this is a ſmall pariſh, about 3 miles long and 2½ broad, it lies on the ſouth-weſt extremity of the Lammermuir hills: it is on the whole rugged and hilly, the number of inhabitants is 422. In the vales, and on the banks of the water Leader, the ſoil is commonly a deep blackiſh mould, compoſed of the remains of decayed vegetable matter, and the fragments of the rocks adjacent. The hills are covered with heather, and abound in peats.

The pariſh of

EARLSTON lies amongſt the hills on the banks of the Leader; it is about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, and contains 1351 inhabitants. The famous THOMAS THE RHYMER, who lived in the 13th century, was born in the village of Earliſton; part of his houſe called *Rymer's Tour* is ſtill ſtanding. There is a ſtone built in the forewall of the church, having this inſcription, "Auld Rhymers race, lies in this place," his real name and title was Sir Thomas Learmont. On the banks of the Leader, ſtands the houſe of Cowden Knows, which is an old building, near which are the Knows covered with broom, celebrated in the old ſong of that name. Near this lies Blainſlie, ſo long famous for the production of excellent oats, and the handſome village of Caroliſide.

(*To be continued.*)

* It is reported, that when Oliver Cromwell was at Haddington, he ſent a ſummons to the Governor, ordering him to ſurrender. The Governor returned for anſwer,

"That he, Willie Waſtle, ſtood firm in his caſtle:
That all the dogs of his town, ſhould not drive Willie Waſtle down."

This ſeems to be the origin of that play among children.

† Several perſons of the name Gordon came to Britain with William the Conqueror, one of whom having fortunately killed a wild boar that infeſted this neighbourhood, received certain lands here to which he gave his own name. From him the Dukes of Gordon are deſcended, and the boar ſtill makes a part of the family arms, in memory of this gallant action. The Duke of Gordon is ſtill ſuperior of ſome lands in the pariſh.

REMARKS ON VOLTAIRE'S CREED*.

A CONFESSION of FAITH from M. Voltaire is a very great curiosity. With such a curiosity, however, great as it is, we are presented, at the close of his letter to the Sieur Rousseau. I shall lay before the reader a faithful translation of this confession from the French, accompanied with some brief remarks upon the several parts of it *en passant*. But, before I begin, I must drink a couple of bumpers of champaign, that I may be a match for the little man. And now, my dear philosopher have at you.

"I adore one God, the Creator." We should be glad to know more particularly, who this one God is, and in what manner you adore him; because a lively Frenchman, of your acquaintance, is said, once upon a time, to have sacrificed a bull to Neptune; and some take a man's practice to be the best index of his principles. But as Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, agreed to divide the world between them, they may as well draw straws for their votary. And much good may it do the winner.

"A Being of infinite wisdom, that will punish and reward."—The attribute of wisdom cannot, one would imagine, recommend any Deity to you, since the more he knows of you, the less, of course, he will like you. And as to the article of punishment, it is wonderful how you could permit a grain of that ingredient to enter into the composition; for surely no man can have any thing to fear from a God who rewards Voltaire.

"An universal God, and not the God of one particular nation, or province, or sect." If the people of one particular nation, province, or sect, believe in God and keep his commandments, when the other inhabitants of the earth do not, the former may, through his mercy, enjoy his favour and protection, while the latter are, by his justice, deprived of them. For this reason he chose Abraham, and bestowed the blessing upon his seed. Because of unbelief and disobedience the Jews were rejected, and the Gentiles now stand, in the same manner, by faith and obedience. Let the Christians of every nation, and every sect, try themselves by this rule; and let those answer for it, who put unwarrantable limitations and restrictions upon the goodness of their Maker.

"I love him and serve him as well as I am able, in men, my fellow-creatures, and his children." *Videlicet*, by breaking his laws and blaspheming his revelations; by setting a glorious example of infidelity and profligacy, and encouraging all nations and languages to follow it.

"But I do not believe that he prefers one people or sect to another." He may have the liberty, it is hoped, to prefer certain principles and practices to others, and to prefer those of his creatures, who adhere to what is right, before those who follow what is wrong. How he can do this, without preferring some people and some sects to other people and other sects, we must have one more confession of faith to explain. No man is made acceptable to God by professing himself a Christian, who lives otherwise than a Christian ought to do. His profession, in such a case, instead of justifying him, would only enhance his guilt, and increase his punishment. "Earthly princes, who have their foibles, like you or me, prefer those who can flatter them with most address. God desires not that we should flatter him in our services." How can he be *flattered*, to whom we can ascribe no perfection, of which he is not possessed? Or what Christian, of the lowest form, ever thought of doing it? Against whom, therefore, is this bolt shot? It

* This curious Paper was written, many years ago, by the late excellent Prelate, Dr Horne, Bishop of Norwich. Beside the circumstance of its not being in any of his published Works, and its intrinsic merit, it will, probably, be not the less acceptable to our Readers from its being highly seasonable.

is thrown into the air, merely to try the ſtrength of our long bow?

"His true temple is the heart of a good man." The inference here ſuggeſted is, that therefore all other temples are needleſs, and the uſe of them abſurd. But allowing that God viſits, and, as he himſelf is pleaſed to expreſs it, 'takes up his abode' in the hearts of his faithful people, does it follow hence, that they are not to worſhip him in material temples, while they are here below? How many links of this chain are wanting?

"We are more concerned to imitate his goodneſs and mercy, than to aſſemble on certain days for the purpoſe of informing him, in a ſong, that he is good and merciful." The duties of devotion and charity are by no means incompatible. The truth is, we are concerned to do both, and one in order to the other, as we are then in the beſt diſpoſition to imitate the goodneſs and mercy of God, when our minds are filled and our hearts warmed, with the glorious ideas of them contained in the divine pſalms and hymns. Theſe are ſung, not to *inform* God but to expreſs our gratitude. And when we ſay that he is good and merciful, we do not flatter him, but ſpeak the truth as well as we are able; though we muſt always fall infinitely ſhort in our manner of doing it.

"Every one who loves mankind and his country, who cheriſhes his wife, who educates his children wiſely, who does juſtice, who comforts the miſerable, who relieves the poor, who is no bigot, ſerves God as he himſelf requires, and fulfils the law." That is, if you have the making of it. The law of God requires many other things beſide theſe to be done, before a man can fulfil it. But ſuppoſe, for once, we were to try you by your own law. One might aſk, how a love to mankind and one's country was ſhewn by writing books againſt religion? Or a love of truth, by diſowning them when written? Or a love of juſtice, by ſelling the copy of a work to ſix different bookſellers? &c. &c. &c. Be not deceived, my dear philoſopher, nor attempt in vain to deceive us. It will puzzle your own dear ſelf to frame a law, fit to appear in public, which will not condemn you. What then will become of you, when tried by the all-perfect law of the Moſt High!

"Vice, knavery, and ſlander, are the only impieties I know of." And yet there in not a man in Europe, whoſe knowledge in that way is more extenſive. Theſe are bad things to be ſure; but none of them are properly ſtyled impieties; a word appropriated to thoſe ſins which are committed immediately againſt God, ſuch as irreligion, infidelity, and blaſphemy.

"I firmly believe that every juſt man believes in God." This point cannot be well ſettled, till we know what is here meant by a juſt man, and what by believing in God; as alſo whether a man can believe in God, who has not heard of him; and whether he is likely to be a juſt man who has not firſt done both. As it ſtands, at preſent, it is one of the moſt extraordinary articles of faith that ever was believed by an infidel.

"I believe that God is a good king, who deſires his ſubjects to be honeſt men, and nothing more." So reaſonable a requeſt ſhould have been better complied with by ſome people, than according to all accounts, it hath been. But who authorized M. Voltaire to tell the world, to a tittle, what the great King of heaven and earth requires of his ſubjects? We know he hath required all this, and a great deal more.

"I ſtedfaſtly believe that our Common Parent will ſave honeſt Catholics, honeſt Proteſtants, honeſt Turks, honeſt Indians, the Swiſs vicar, and John-James Rouſſeau, if he repent him of his follies and his calumnies." What God intends to do with "honeſt Turks and Indians," he hath no where told us, becauſe it concerneth us not to know. One thing we are ſure of that he will do nothing with them but what is juſt

and

and right. But what he will do with wicked and apoſtate Chriſtians he hath told us, becauſe it highly imports us to know and lay it to heart. I have not heard that the "Swiſs vicar," is excluded from grace, unleſs M. Voltaire's decree concerning his writings be ſufficient to reprobate his perſon. And ſo far am I from denying the ſalvability of *John-James*, if he repent, that I doubt not but Voltaire himſelf might be ſaved, upon the ſame terms. Whether after ſinning with a high hand, till ſeventy, he will, or can repent, is another queſtion.

"I admit of final cauſes in the ſyſtem of Providence." A very kind conceſſion, and Providence is much obliged to you for it.

"And I humbly believe, that for ſome good end, of which I profeſs myſelf to be ignorant, highwaymen are permitted to rob, waſps to ſting, and John James to write." With regard to this article, I profeſs the ſame *faith* but not the ſame *ignorance*. I conceive that John-James, and another perſon who ſhall be nameleſs, have been permitted to write, in order to ſhew us how far it is poſſible for authors to miſapply, in different ways, thoſe talents with which God hath entruſted them; that men of genius may hear and fear, and be upon their guard.

"I am of opinion, that it is my privilege to examine with modeſty what is called revelation." You believe, my dear philoſopher, a great deal more than this; or elſe your practice outſtrips your faith at a ſtrange rate. For if there be any *modeſty* in your method of examining revelation, modeſty is a very different thing from what the world hitherto hath taken it to be.

"And I pity thoſe governments that burn either men or books;" ſo do I from my ſoul; becauſe ſenſe, learning, and wit, properly applied, would ſoon make any country too hot for an infidel, without fire or faggot.

"I believe in God with all my heart." The more ſhame for you, that you obey him no better.

"And in the Chriſtian religion with all my might." I am afraid, my dear philoſopher, you have ſpent your ſtrength in believing what is falſe, and have now no power left to believe what is true. But try again yet once more: diveſt yourſelf of paſſion and prejudice; reform your manners; ceaſe to do evil; learn to do well; conſider you are now well ſtricken in years; death is near, and judgment will follow. Repent, and you will ſoon believe, take my word for it.

"Man, who ſeems the moſt unhappy being in the creation, is born, lives, and dies in pain." One would be glad to know, as he proceeded originally from the hands of a good and gracious Creator, how this comes about, unleſs, ſince that time, ſome alteration hath been made in his condition, through his own fault. But I cry you mercy. He owes all his wretchedneſs to the prieſts.

"Prieſts and doctors corrupt his infancy, embitter and delude his manhood, and beſiege him in his old age; they make him die in a ſneaking, cowardly way, and purſue him even in the other world. Some call this religion; for my part, I call it madneſs." So do I. It is a pity but the principles of toleration could be ſuſpended in their operation, juſt while we might cut the throats of the ſame prieſts and doctors, that the poor world might enjoy itſelf a little. But men of ſtrong paſſions and briſk imaginations, eſpecially if they are *poets* too, have a way of repreſenting things very different from the common one. To inſtruct children early in the knowledge of God, and of their duty, is, in the language of genius, to "corrupt their infancy." To teach them, as they grow up, the art of denying and ſubduing their unlawful deſires, of regulating their wills and affections, and of keeping heaven in ſight, while they walk upon earth, is to "embitter and delude manhood." To prepare ſick and dying people for their departure in the faith and fear of God, is to, "beſiege, make cowards of them, and purſue them in the other world." When

they, who undertake the clerical office, execute it properly, " I, for my part," eſteem them to be, ' the ſalt of the earth, and the light of the world.' May ſuch be my attendants, guides, and comforters in my life, and at my death! And I wiſh M. Voltaire no worſe luck, than to have a faithful director of this ſort near him, when he comes to die.

" Prieſts are not made to render us happy either in this world, or the next." Omnipotence itſelf cannot render beings happy, while they continue to hate the only ſource of happineſs. That bleſſed *Prieſt*, who brought life and ſalvation from heaven with him, was formerly aſked, ' Art thou come to torment us before the time?' And nothing is more common than for gentlemen to expreſs themſelves differently, when they mean the ſame thing.

" I hope to die nobly, and with confidence." My dear philoſopher, have you ever been ſick, and in danger of death? How did you feel, and what were your thoughts then? They ſay, that many as your wits are, you have been frightened out of them all upon ſuch occaſions. Do you recollect how it has been with you? becauſe ſo, or worſe, it will be with you again, when the time arrives.

" None but a vile ſlave would fear to meet a good maſter." Yes, any ſervant would, who has uſed him as you have done yours. The goodneſs of the maſter is an aggravation of the ſervant's crime, who, if he had any thing generous in his nature, would, by that very conſideration, be led to repentance. But of this there appear, as yet, no ſigns in the Sieur de Voltaire.

" I eſteem mine too highly to fear his preſence." Do you? I queſtion that. I am much miſtaken if your heart did not give you the lie when you penned this bravado.

" No external expiation can juſtify the ſinner, though he were plunged over head and ears in conſecrated water, or covered with cow-dung, like the Indians about the Ganges, or ſtuck with nails like the Bramins." Learning is a fine thing; it enables a man to ſet the miſerable devices of the beſotted pagans upon a level with the inſtitutions of God, in order to laugh them all out of the world together. The cow-dung and the nails we readily give up; and the pureſt water is, without all doubt, as to any virtue of its own, equally ineffectual for the purpoſe mentioned. But the point to be proved is this, that God cannot, by his grace and mercy, do away ſin, upon the application of an outward ſignificant ſacrament, ordained by himſelf to that end. Till this is ſatisfactorily made out, we muſt beg leave ſtill to think, that remiſſion of ſins may be conferred in baptiſm, notwithſtanding that one Indian daubs himſelf with ordure, and another is pierced from head to foot, like the man in the almanack.

" But a good man ſhall ſee God and be happy, though he have worſhipped all the amulets of the Negroes, or the divine marmoſets of the Bonzes." In other words, ' Good people, I, for my part, worſhip one God, the Creator, though it is in a way very much my own. But this is only a fancy of mine; and, in theſe trifling matters, every man as he pleaſes, ſay I. I would have you give yourſelves as little trouble about the *object*, as about the *mode* of adoration. Be baptiſed with water, or patch yourſelves over with cowt—d, it makes no difference: And whether you worſhip one God the Creator, or a monkey, it comes to the ſame in the end. Be but good men, as you ſee me to be. Believe as you like, but act as I do; and in due time you will find yourſelves in heaven, if there be any ſuch place: and ſo I bid you heartily farewell. Only, as a play is ſucceeded by a farce, my confeſſion of faith, ſhould end, in the orthodox ſtile, with a prayer. And the very mention of a marmoſet and a Bonze, throws me into a fit of devotion.'

Here followeth the prayer, with a running

running comment.—" O God, who ſeeſt my heart," which I have uſed every means to corrupt, " and my underſtanding," which I have employed, for many years, againſt thee who gave it me; " pardon my offences," (not that I have any thoughts of repentance and reformation,) " as I pardon thoſe of that coxcomb Rouſſeau; and grant that I may always ſerve thee in my fellow creatures;" as I have hitherto done, and do at this preſent writing. Who can read Thomas à Kempis after this?

" Finally, I believe that the ſun may ſhine at noon-day, and a blind man know nothing of the matter." Of the truth of this article, I think we need no other proof, than that a perſon, living in a Chriſtian country, ſhould write ſuch a Confeſſion of Faith as that we have been conſidering. Such as it is, however, it expreſſes the ſentiments of the Voltaires, the D'Alemberts, and others, on our own ſide of the water. For which reaſon, it is hoped, the remarks made upon it will not be without their uſe. It is publiſhed with M. Voltaire's name; taking it therefore to be his, I have treated it accordingly; and can only ſay, as an honeſt gentleman ſaid to a ſharper at cards, after having with a fork nailed his hand to the table: " Sir, if you have not the knave under your hand, I aſk your pardon."

LETTER FROM DR HAWKESWORTH,

TO A YOUNG LADY JUST ENTERING UPON THE WORLD.

DEAR MISS,

YOU are now going from the company, the converſation, and amuſements of children, into a ſcene of life which affords more rational pleaſures, and will engage you in more important purſuits: the world is opening before you, a wilderneſs in which many have been loſt; and in which, among a thouſand broad ways, there is but one narrow path that leads to happineſs and honour. If this path is miſſed at ſetting out, it is very difficult to recover it; it is therefore of great conſequence to be directed into it at firſt; and though I hope you will be long under the protection and guidance of parents in whom there is all that can be wiſhed in the relation, yet I ſhall give you a few plain inſtructions, which I hope will aſſiſt you in fulfilling your duty to them, in obtaining the good-will of others, and promoting your own welfare.

As my affection to you firſt led me to this deſign, my knowledge of your capacity encouraged me to purſue it. Do not imagine that I think you inclined to all the faults and follies that I ſhall warn you againſt; but you muſt remember that all men have faults and follies, and that to caution perſons while they are innocent, may prevent the ſhame and anguiſh of being reproved or upbraided after they are guilty.

Great part of the happineſs of every individual depends upon the opinion and actions of others: it is therefore deſirable to gain and to preſerve the good-will of all: nor would I have you think any perſon either ſo mean in their ſtate of life, or ſo undeſerving in their character, as that their good-will is of no conſequence to you. Every one who thinks you love them will love you; for this reaſon be always ready to ſhow your good-will to all, by ſuch acts of friendſhip as are in your power, ſtill taking care to avoid a partiality which may lead you to do any thing in favour of one perſon at the expence of another, or of yourſelf.

There are many acts of friendſhip to mankind in general, which are neither difficult, troubleſome, nor expenſive: the principal of theſe is ſpeaking well, or at leaſt not ſpeaking ill, of the abſent.

If you ſee a fault in another, don't make it the ſubject of converſation; hide it with as much care as if it was your own. Do not think yourſelf juſtified by ſaying that what you report to another's

another's diſadvantage is true: if all the failings which are true of the beſt of us were to be told to our deareſt friend, perhaps all our virtues could ſcarce ſecure his eſteem. But this rule muſt not extend to the concealing any thing by which another may be injured in his property or character, if by revealing it the evil may be prevented; and this is the only inſtance in which you are allowed to ſpeak of the faults of others.

Be always punctual in returning what the world calls civilities. The failing in this, however trifling, is often taken for contempt, or at leaſt for want of eſteem; and I have known the omitting to return a viſit, or to anſwer a letter in due time, attended with coldneſs, indifference, and worſe conſequences. That perſons ought not to ſet ſuch a value on theſe trifles is true; but if they do, it behoves us to act as if they ought: however, as the reſenting a breach of theſe punctilios is really a fault, take care that you are not betrayed into it. Let it be a rule with you never to reſent any thing that was not intended as an affront; mere negligences ſhould be below your reſentment; though, for the ſake of the infirmities of others, you ſhould guard againſt them in yourſelf.

There are two ways of gaining the good-will of the world, which weak people practiſe becauſe they know no other; one is flattery, the other is laviſh profeſſions of friendſhip, which begin and end on the lips. Never ſtoop to either of theſe low and infamous arts; whatever is thus gained is bought too dear. To refrain from this fault is eaſy, but to guard againſt the ill effects of it in others difficult; it is not however more difficult than neceſſary. Always ſuſpect that a perſon who commends you to your face endeavours to gain a confidence that he intends to betray. Remember, that whoever makes profeſſions of friendſhip which are not merited is an hypocrite, and beware that your own vanity does not encourage you to think that you have merited uncommon and exceſſive inſtances of favour and zeal to ſerve you.

But the conſtant ſteady eſteem and friendſhip of a perſon, long tried and well known, who has obtained a reputation for virtue and ſincerity, is an invaluable treaſure: if you find it, preſerve it with a religious care, and return it with fidelity and zeal.

In this place I would caution you never to be truſted with the ſecrets of others, if you can by any means avoid it with decency; reject it as an enemy to your peace, and as a ſnare for your good name. Whoever tells you a ſecret, tells it as a ſecret to twenty more; at length it is betrayed; and as this breach of faith is always denied by the guilty, the innocent are always ſuſpected. It has been thought good advice not to reveal your own ſecrets, but I would rather adviſe you to have none: do nothing that if known would wound your reputation, or fill your own boſom with ſhame and regret. To lie at the mercy of accident; to be obliged conſtantly to watch over our words and actions, leſt what we wiſh to hide ſhould be diſcovered; is the life of a ſlave, full of fear, ſuſpicion, and anxiety: thoſe who have nothing to fear but falſhood and detraction enjoy their own innocence, have an open look, a noble confidence, native cheerfulneſs, and perpetual peace.

If, upon any difference, you ſhould happen to loſe an intimate acquaintance, don't be eager to relate the circumſtances of the quarrel, in order to juſtify your conduct and condemn their's: thoſe ſtories, which a thouſand little circumſtances make of importance to you, and warm your mind in the recital, are inſipid to every other perſon; and while you think you amuſe them, and are riſing into a perſon of conſequence by a detail of your own prudent management, you will become tireſome, impertinent, and ridiculous. If the party with whom you have differed ſhould purſue this method, the wiſer part of mankind will rather conclude them to be in fault, from their zeal to defend them-

themselves, than you from your silence; for it is a consciousness that others will condemn us which makes us so eager to anticipate their judgment. This rule extends to the talking of yourself and of your private affairs on every other occasion, except when it has some pertinent relation to the discourse of the company, or when it is necessary to obtain some valuable purpose.

As to your behaviour at home, keep yourself always above the servants: your station is above them as their master's daughter, while they are your father's servants; and every one should act suitably to their station. But do not think I mean that you should treat them haughtily, or look upon the meanest of them with contempt; that you should put on a commanding air, or speak to them in a peremptory tone: this would be most effectually to lose the superiority of your station, and to become despised and hated by those who ought to regard you with respect and esteem. My meaning is, that you should treat them courteously, but permit no familiarity. Never suffer yourself to be made their confidant in any thing that they would conceal from their master or mistress; never make yourself a party in their discourse; and if they should address themselves to you, decline the conversation with as much address as you can, not to incur the imputation of pride, or ill nature, by frowning looks and harsh language. Avoid also the opposite extreme: do not watch their most trivial actions as a spy, nor report every little misdemeanor which falls under your observation with the low pleasure and petty officiousness of an informer: never steal the knowledge of what passes between them when they think they are alone, by secretly listening with a vain or malevolent curiosity; what you overhear by such means may probably do you more harm, than any thing which may be thus discovered can do you good. If your mamma should delegate part of her authority to you in the management of the household affairs, use it with moderation, and give orders to the maid rather in her name than your own; you will then be beyond, without seeming to assume a command, or to value yourself upon it.

If your papa or mamma should at any time express a disapprobation of your conduct, immediately resolve to amend it, apologize for the past, and promise for the future; never seem in haste to justify yourself; and though you should think their displeasure unmerited, in which it is a thousand to one but you will be mistaken, yet be sure to avoid all pert and self-sufficient replies on the one hand, and on the other sullen looks and dumb resentment. If it should happen that an harsh expression escapes them, when their temper is ruffled by the perplexing accidents and disappointments of business, as it would be the highest ingratitude and indecency in you to express impatience and discontent, so, as the reward of a contrary conduct, their own reflections upon what is past when the mind is calm will be in your favour, and their affection will seek an opportunity of compensating your uneasiness. You should regard these accidents as opportunities of endearing yourself to them, and as tests of your prudence, duty, and affection.

What may not children expect from a father who is a friend to the whole circle of his acquaintance! It is your happiness to have such a father; think yourself secure of every thing that is fit for you in his affection, and do not anticipate his bounty by requests: the pleasure of both will be lessened if you receive because you ask, and he gives because he cannot deny you. How very shameful, then, is the common triumph of favourites for having gained by importunity what is denied to merit, and withheld by prudence! Whatever is thus gained from the hand is lost in the heart. I have seen with grief and resentment every tender moment watched, to urge a request, and wrest a promise, from the generous weakness of unguarded affection. How mean and selfish is

such

ſuch a practice! Remember that a noble mind will diſpoſe a perſon to ſuffer much, rather than aſk a favour which he knows cannot be refuſed, if he thinks that his friend may, notwithſtanding, have reaſon to wiſh it had not been aſked.

I ſhall finiſh this long letter with a note of yet higher importance.

If you ſucceed in every deſign which you form, and the world gives you till its utmoſt bounty is exhauſted, your happineſs will be ſtill imperfect, you will find ſome deſire unſatisfied, and your poſſeſſion will never fill your wiſhes.

But do not ſuffer the preſent hour to paſs away unenjoyed by an earneſt and anxious deſire of ſome future good; for, if this weakneſs is indulged, your happineſs will ſtill fly from you as you purſue it, and there will be the ſame diſtance between you and the object of your wiſhes, till all the viſions of imagination ſhall vaniſh, and your progreſs to further degrees of temporal advantage ſhall be ſtopped by the grave.

It is notwithſtanding true, that the expectation of future good, if the object is worthy of a rational deſire, pleaſes more than any preſent enjoyment. You will therefore find that a well-grounded hope of Heaven will give a reliſh to whatever you will poſſeſs upon earth. If there is no time to come that we can anticipate with pleaſure, we regret every moment that paſſes; we ſee that time is flying away with all our enjoyments; that youth is ſhort, health precarious, and age approaching, loaded with infirmities to which death only can put an end: for this reaſon endeavour to ſecure an intereſt in the favour of God, which will inſure to you an everlaſting life of uninterrupted and inconceivable felicity. Nor is this a difficult or an unpleaſing attempt: no real preſent happineſs need to be forfeited to purchaſe the future; for virtue and piety, at once ſecure every good of body and mind both in time and eternity.

As many of theſe hints as may be of immediate uſe I think you cannot fail to underſtand now; and I would recommend the frequent peruſal of this letter, that you may at length comprehend the whole; for as the world opens to you, you will ſee the reaſon and the uſe of other parts; and if they aſſiſt you in any degree to paſs through life with ſafety and reputation, I ſhall think my labour well beſtowed.

I am, dear Miſs,
Your affectionate friend,
JNO. HAWKESWORTH.

Bromley, Kent, 14th Dec. 1748.

AN IDLER'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

SIR,

I TOOK up, I know not by what accident, a book, the other day, in which I found the following ſentiments. That I ſhould take the trouble to read them would appear very extraordinary to you, if you knew my character, and that I ſhould take the much greater trouble of copying them, will yet appear more extraordinary when you conſider what I am doing, and compare it with my general principle, which is to do nothing. —But to come to the ſentiments; for I long to finiſh them:

"An indolent man is a *carcaſe*; and if he does not take care, the birds of prey, (the miniſters of vengeance) will be at him. In Romney maſh, when the ravens, hovering on high, and keeping a ſharp look-out, ſee a ſheep turned on his back, ſo fat and unwieldy that he cannot recover himſelf, they inſtantly ſouſe down upon him, pick out his eyes, and then devour the body, carrying it away piece-meal, as they are able. Perſons are therefore ſet to watch, on purpoſe to prevent this cataſtrophe."

"The buſy man, ſay the Turks, is troubled with one devil; but the idle man is tormented with a thouſand. Idleneſs is the moſt painful ſituation of mind, as ſtanding ſtill, according to Galen, is of the body. The irkſomeneſs of being idle is humouroufly hit off, by Voltaire's

Voltaire's old woman in Candidus, who puts it to the philoſophers, "Which is worſt, to experience all the miſeries through which every one of us hath paſſed, or to remain here *doing nothing?* Biſh p Cumberland being told by ſome of his friends, that he would weary himſelf out by intenſe application, replied, It is better to *wear* out, than to *ruſt* out. In the mind, as well the body natural and politic, ſtagnation is followed by putrefaction. A want of proper motion does not breed reſt and ſtability; but a motion of another kind; a motion unſeen and inteſtine, which does not preſerve, but deſtroy."

It is a wonder to myſelf, Mr Editor, that I have been able to tranſcribe all this ſtuff, every line of which is a perſonal reflection—and I know not whether I ſhall be able to get on with my ſtory. Know, then, that I am one of thoſe *carcaſes*, and putrefactions deſcribed above, and have been ſo all my life. Lazineſs with me is a habit, and I may ſay a ſcience, which by long experience I have learned to reduce to certain rules.

My father was a rich man in his way, and left me amply provided for, totally independent of all buſineſs, but the great buſineſs of pleaſure. I muſt do myſelf the juſtice to ſay, that I have not greatly impaired my patrimony, which is a lucky circumſtance, for I am poſitively too lazy to work at any buſineſs, nor could I ever get through the fatigue of aſking favours—a fatigue ſo great, that I am aſſured ſome very worthy men have ſunk under it at the doors of great men, and have had their carcaſes puſhed into the kennels, by fellows with lace upon their coats, money in their pockets, and no brains in their heads.—But you may form ſome judgment of my way of life, from knowing the hiſtory of one day or two, juſt as well as if you lived with me for a twelvemonth or more.

In the morning I riſe, juſt when I pleaſe, and that I may find every thing ready for me in the houſe, I never riſe before every body elſe has been up for two or three hours. My breakfaſt is brought into my bed-room, that I may have as little trouble as poſſible in going to it; and with the aſſiſtance of two or three newſpapers, I make a ſhift to divert myſelf for the next two hours. If one of the papers drops out of my hand, there it lies on the floor, unleſs the ſervant comes into the room by chance, and picks it up. By chance he muſt come, if he comes at all, for I abominate the fatigue and noiſe of ringing bells. About one o'clock, my *friſeur* attends, but he muſt wait in my dreſſing-room for ſome time, until I have ſummoned up ſufficient reſolution to go to him. During this operation I frequently fall aſleep, and when it is finiſhed, walk with great deliberation to my toilet, where, if I can keep my eyes open, I dreſs myſelf by ſlow and imperceptible degrees for the day. This being done, if I happen not to ſit down again, I walk out, no matter where, in the ſtreets, the park, the common highway, or any where. The cravings of appetite only call me to dinner, but as they, though occaſionally keen, are not always regular, it would not be eaſy to find out which is my dinner hour. If I have an engagement, it is a thouſand to one I remember it; and if I dine at home, the dinner is ſpoiled by being kept back for me. Theſe difficulties, however, being ſurmounted in ſome way or other, the dinner employs me until ſix or ſeven o'clock, and I generally enjoy a very comfortable nap during that time.

Although I live within a ſtreet or two of both theatres, I ſend for a coach, and by mere force of violent exertion, which is very unuſual to me, throw myſelf in and out of it. The play being over, I ſtumble into ſome coffee-houſe, always the firſt I can meet with, where I enjoy the ſupreme luxury of a moſt comfortable lounge. The waiters like much to ſee me enter, as I give them very little trouble. After I have given my orders for ſupper, they may obey them

juſt when they pleaſe, and how they pleaſe. I would not ſubmit to the toil of complaining for twenty times the value of my ſupper. After this meal is finiſhed, I read the evening papers, if they lie in my way, or are brought to me readily; for I never aſk twice for any thing; and enjoy the news of the day, and a bottle of wine, with all the calmneſs of a Stoic philoſopher. If the wine be good, I drink it; if bad, I pay for it, and leave it, ſo that I am generally reckoned a very good cuſtomer, in caſes where the houſe itſelf is not very good, and I humbly apprehend that there are a great many ſuch cuſtomers as myſelf, though ſome of them may perhaps take the trouble to find fault. Night coming on, the waiter procures me a coach, and I go to bed with more expedition than I do any thing elſe, as it is my favourite aſylum, and I have neither wife nor miſtreſs to break my reſt.

I keep little or no company. I once, indeed, had a numerous acquaintance, but they plagued me ſo much with invitations and engagements, that I was quite fatigued to death in complying with them. To breakfaſt with one, dine with a ſecond, and ſup with a third, was enough to kill a perſon of Herculean ſtrength. It is true, they did not make me drink too much, as the Iriſh and Scotch hoſpitality enjoins but what is drinking when compared to the fatigue of going from place to place, and being obliged to anſwer a number of impertinent queſtions which they call converſation? They aſked me if it was a cold day, when they ſaw me ſhivering: if hot, when I was in a general perſpiration; if it ſnowed, when my coat was all over white; or if it rained, when I was wet to the ſkin. In ſhort, I got rid of them all one way or other, and now I have the ſatisfaction to think that they care as little for me as I do for them.

Marriage I never thought of, and there is a fatigue attending gallantry, which cannot be reconciled to my diſpoſition. I live very ſnugly and comfortably in lodgings, where there are no other lodgers, and no children. I had once ſome relations in the country, but whether they are alive or dead, I know not. They plagued me with letters, which I could for a time have borne with, if they had not had the impertinence to expect anſwers, and I ſuppoſe, were affronted becauſe I ſent them none. The only people I converſe with are thoſe with whom I lodge, and that converſation becomes ſhorter and ſhorter every day, as they are pretty well acquainted with all my wants and wiſhes, they have learned to fulfil them, without giving me the trouble to aſk for any thing, for which, certainly, I am much obliged to them. I will pay them what they are entitled to, if they demand it, but I will pay them double, if they hold their tongues.

In a word, Sir, for I feel myſelf monſtrouſly fatigued with writing this letter, I am conſidered by every body as a quiet inoffenſive man, of a ſerious and ſober turn, very regular in all my motions, and the beſt lodger a landlord can have, and the beſt cuſtomer a tavern ever had. The few acquaintances who have not forſaken me (and they are very few,) comply with all my humours, and carry on their converſation without any attention to me. Sometimes they think I am crazy, and indeed have gone ſo far as to forget that I am in the room, and wink to one another pointing to their heads. In this manner, Sir, I live. His Majeſty has not a quieter ſubject in his dominions, for I never could ſuffer the fatigue of politics, and take things juſt as they run. How I have been able to write ſo long a letter is to me aſtoniſhing. I have not done ſuch a thing theſe twenty years. Perhaps I might endeavour to account for it, but it would be troubleſome. Whether you are pleaſed to print, or burn it, you have no chance of ever hearing from me, while I am,

SAMUEL SLOTH.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS OF MANKIND.

MEN in all ages, when placed in ſimilar ſituations and circumſtances, have exhibited ſimilar appearances in manners and conduct. This coincidence is often very ſurpriſing, and will appear ſtriking from the following quotations and remarks. Were one to read the under quoted verſes without knowing whence they are taken, it would not be unnatural to ſuppoſe, that ſome perſon had uſed the quaint language of our Bible tranſlation, to expreſs the little petty arts by which men of narrow and contracted minds evade the payment of juſt debts, and eſpecially thoſe which they have contracted in an emergency of diſtreſs, and which, conſequently, ought to be paid with the utmoſt regularity. "Many, when a thing was lent them, reckoned it to be found, and put them to trouble that helped them. Till he hath received, he will kiſs a man's hand; and for his neighbour's money he will ſpeak ſubmiſſively; but when he ſhould repay, he will prolong the time, and return words of grief, and complain of the time. If he prevail, he ſhall hardly receive the half, and he will count as if he had found it; if not, he hath deprived him of his money, and he hath gotten him an enemy without cauſe: he payeth him with curſings and railings; and for honour he will pay him diſgrace. Many, therefore, have refuſed to lend for other men's ill dealing, fearing to be defrauded. Yet have thou patience with a man in poor eſtate, and delay not to ſhow him mercy."

There are few men more popular, as far as the circle of their acquaintance extends, than thoſe "who give good dinners." Such men are never without *friends* to grace their hoſpitality; and the oppoſite character is as much out of favour. If we know nothing of a man's wealth, probity, or talents, we are always ſure to be made acquainted with the properties of his table. The two reputations of liberality and ſordidneſs fly faſter than perhaps any others. "Whoſo is liberal of his meat, men ſhall ſpeak well of him; and the report of his good houſe-keeping will be believed. But againſt him that is a niggard of his meat, the *whole city* ſhall murmur; and the teſtimonies of his niggardneſs ſhall not be doubted of."

As a mere matter of curioſity, I may here take notice, that the old motto in antient churchyards, "*hodie mihi, cras tibi*," is nearly a Latin tranſlation from a verſe in Eccleſiaſticus, "Remember my judgment; for thine alſo ſhall be ſo; yeſterday for me, and to-day for thee."

That wiſdom is the attribute of men of learning is perhaps not juſt, if we are too nice in conſidering many of their actions; but that ſuch men only have the means of acquiring and extending wiſdom cannot be doubted. It is alſo as certain that perſons employed in buſineſſes of drudgery have neither the means, nor the taſte for intellectual improvement. What I am about to quote has, if I miſtake not, been lately applied to a political purpoſe. *My* buſineſs is only with the antiquity of manners, and the immortality, if I may uſe the expreſſion, of a juſt remark. If a remark or obſervation be once juſt, it never dies. "The wiſdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leiſure: and he that hath little buſineſs, ſhall become wiſe. How can he get wiſdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks?" The whole of this chapter, the thirty-eight, is worthy of peruſal. It is ſuppoſed, but unjuſtly, to favour deſpotic principle; it only diſtinguiſhes between the merits of cultivated and uncultivated minds to the happineſs of civil ſociety.

There are a ſet of beings in the world, who having ſome agreeable qualities of little value but in company, affect to diſpiſe every honeſt and induſ-

trious mode of earning a ſubſiſtence, and live by going from place to place, and from table to table, where they pay a certain quantity of flattery for a good dinner. Theſe are ſometimes called *danglers*, *hangers-on*, *or led captains*, and ſometimes *toad eaters*. Every good-natured gentleman, who keeps a plentiful table, receives frequent viſits from theſe free-booters; and, when they are once encouraged, it is not eaſy to get rid of them, without uſing methods more harſh than a meekly-diſpoſed mind reliſhes. They are above taking hints, and by no means over-nice in punctilios, ſo that a ſmall affront will not diſguſt them, and they are always much more inclined to pocket an inſult, than to reſent it. The former is eaſy; the latter they cannot ſo well afford. They are not, however, a new ſpecies of beings, the production of modern tables and modern idleneſs. Our author characterizes them with great juſtice and equal ſeverity: "The life of him that dependeth on another man's table is not to be counted for a life; for he polluteth himſelf with other men's meat: but a wiſe man, well-nurtured, will beware thereof. Begging is ſweet in the mouth of the ſhameleſs."

Theſe extracts may be extended by the curious reader to a far greater length than it is propoſed to carry them in this paper. Enough, probably, has been ſaid to direct the reader's attention to this book, and to the Proverbs and Wiſdom of Solomon, two pieces in which the moſt admirable precepts are blended with remarks upon life and manners, which cannot fail to ſtrike an intelligent reader. We perceive how very near the reſemblance is between the manners of ancient and modern times, and how little we can boaſt of novelty in thoſe cuſtoms upon which we are moſt apt to pride ourſelves. We ſee that there is nothing in modern manners, either good or bad, nothing in the modes of active life, in the purſuit of buſineſs or of pleaſure, which can be termed new. Precedents may be found in ancient times for all the various modifications of human action, whether ariſing from ignorance, wickedneſs, or temper, or from the peculiarity of ſituation in life, with reſpect to rank or wealth. We ſee, too, how nearly the manners of ancient and modern ages approximate in the way of tranſacting buſineſs between men in trade; all the various caſes of fraud, diſhoneſty, debt, ſuretieſhip, bankruptcy, are recorded in one ſhape or other in the books above mentioned, and indeed, might be traced to a much higher ſource by any perſon who will read ancient books with an eye chiefly to the manners they occaſionally mention. Theſe are direct proofs of the exiſtence of ſuch manners, becauſe where a precept is given to avoid any folly or crime, it follows that ſuch folly or crime was then in exiſtence; and we may farther judge of its being common or uncommon, from the precept being more or leſs frequently repeated, or more or leſs ſtrengthened by various collateral conſiderations. A few hours may be very pleaſingly employed by peruſing the works quoted with this view.

From a peruſal of theſe works, and of the Greek and Roman authors, we may be aſſured that there exiſted in the world, at the time of their original publication, a much higher degree of civilization in ſociety, than we ſhould be apt to ſuppoſe, were we to imagine that mankind had been in a ſtate of uninterrupted progreſſion from the creation to the preſent time. On the contrary, we know that civilization has been, as it were, travelling over the globe, and reſiding a greater or leſs portion of time in a nation, according to the operation of certain circumſtances. This may be underſtood by reflecting upon, and comparing the ſtate of ancient Rome, in the days of her glory, proſperity, and virtue, and in that of modern Rome, in her preſent effeminacy, darkneſs, and degeneracy. The flouriſhing cities of Greece may be reviewed with the ſame intention; and

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we may then inſpect the riſing ſtates in the new world. In the new world, the manners of the old do not go on in progreſſion; colonization is the birth of ſociety, and men live for a time as the firſt of mankind may be ſuppoſed to have lived, in a ſtate of infantive innocence. Hiſtory ſhows what are the cauſes that lead, in the caſe of nations, to either a premature, or a debauched old age. But manners, we ſee, are in certain reſpects the ſame in all. Poliſhed ſociety has its advantages; but all poliſhed ſocieties, every people who have acquired refinement, wealth, commercial, or political importance, preſent the ſame manners, the ſame virtues and vices, follies and imperfections. In this reſpect, nothing can be more true than the ſaying of the wiſe man, "Is there any thing whereof it may be ſaid, ſee this is *new*. It hath been already of old time."

Kingdoms, or nations, have been compared with individuals. The compariſon is beautifully juſt, and it were to be wiſhed that the virtues of a nation could be as eaſily brought into action as thoſe of an individual. But imperfection hangs to all our actions when in a combination. The miſerable deva[illegible]tations of war, great and extended beyond all computation, have unqueſtionably retarded the fair progreſs of mankind in goodneſs and wiſdom. To the frequency of war, more than half the crimes of mankind are to be attributed, and the wickedneſs of war being handed down from generation to generation, receives certain modifications in its progreſs, and if it does not become a fixed ſyſtem, is at leaſt looked upon as a matter of neceſſity, and therefore looked upon with indifference.

It is much to be regretted that the wiſdom and goodneſs of the world have not kept pace with its age. If, as we are taught to believe, much will be expected of them to whom much is given, *we* cannot here this repeated, and preſent the undaunted front of innocence. So much wiſdom and experience, ſuch copious ſupplies from hiſtory, precept, and example, and ſo little apparent advantage taken, affords matter of ſerious reflection. To the excellence of our poliſhed manners we cannot lay claim; they are none of ours; they have been of old time. To the invention of our ſplendid follies, and our low cunning, our faſhionable etiquette, and our petty frauds, we have yet a more feeble pretence; for they too derive their origin from nations once as poliſhed, as flouriſhing, as renowned as we.

Theſe circumſtances, however obvious as they are, and I am afraid not admitting of conſideration, ought not to operate as diſcouragements. There is much good mixed with the evil; there is a *diſpoſition* to act wiſely and uprightly. If that be cultivated by thoſe to whom the cultivation of public virtue, and the direction of the public bias are entruſted, all will yet be well; and we ſhall eſcape the guilt of thoſe atrocious acts, which have brought diſgrace and ruin upon nations, and which now bid fair, unleſs Providence eſpecially interpoſe, to overthrow all that is valuable in ſociety.

May 1796. K.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF THE ANCIENT SCOTS HIGHLANDERS;

BY THE LATE JOHN DALRYMPLE.

THE Highlanders were compoſed of a number of tribes called *clans*, each of which bore a different name, and lived upon the land of a different chieftain. The members of every tribe were united to each other, not only by the *feudal*, but by the *patriarchal* bond: for, while the individuals which compoſed it were vaſſals or tenants of their own hereditary chieftain, they were alſo deſcended from his family, and could count exactly the degree of their deſcent.

The right of primogeniture, moreover, together with the weakneſs of the laws to reach inacceſſible countries, and more inacceſſible men, had, in the revolution of centuries, converted theſe natural principles of connexion between the chieftain and his people, into the moſt ſacred ties of human life. The caſtle of the chieftain was a kind of palace, to which every man of his tribe was made welcome, and where he was entertained according to his ſtation in time of peace, and to which all flocked at the ſound of war. Thus, the meaneſt of the clan, knowing himſelf to be as well-born as the head of it, revered, in the chieftain, his own honour; loved, in his clan, his own blood; complained not of the difference of ſtation into which fortune had thrown him; and reſpected himſelf. The chieftain, in return, beſtowed a protection, founded equally on gratitude and a conſciouſneſs of his own intereſt. Hence the Highlanders, whom more ſavage nations called *ſavage*, carried, in the outward expreſſion of their manners, the politeneſs of courts without their vices, and, in their boſoms, the high point of honour without its follies.

Their dreſs, which was the laſt remains of the Roman habit in Europe, was well ſuited to the nature of their country, and ſtill better to the neceſſities of war. It conſiſted of a roll of light woollen, called a *plaid*, ſix yards in length and two in breadth, wrapped looſely round the body, the upper lappet of which reſted on the left ſhoulder, leaving the right arm at full liberty; a jacket of thick cloth, fitted tightly to the body; and a looſe ſhort garment of light woollen, which went round the waiſt, and covered the thigh. In rain, they formed the plaid into folds, and, laying it on the ſhoulders, were covered as with a roof. When they were obliged to lie abroad in the hills, in their hunting parties, or tending their cattle, or in war, the plaid ſerved them both for bed and for covering: for, when three men ſlept together, they could ſpread three folds of cloth below and ſix above them. The garters of their ſtockings were tied under the knee, with a view to give more freedom to the limb; and they wore no breeches, that they might climb mountains with the greater eaſe. The lightneſs or coolneſs of their dreſs; the habit they had of going always on foot, never on horſeback; their love of long journies; and, above all, that patience of hunger and every kind of hardſhip, which carried their bodies forward, even after their ſpirits were exhauſted, made them exceed all other European nations in ſpeed and perſeverence of march. Montroſe's marches were ſometimes ſixty miles in a day, without food or halting, over mountains, along rocks, through moraſſes. In encampments, they were expert at forming beds in a moment, by tying together bunches of heath, and fixing them upright in the ground; an art, which, as the beds were both ſoft and dry, preſerved their health in the field, when other ſoldiers loſt theirs.

Their arms were a broad ſword, a dagger called a durk, a target, a muſket, and two piſtols: ſo that they carried the long ſword of the Celtes, the pugio of the Romans, the ſhield of the ancients, and both kinds of modern firearms, altogether. In battle, they threw away the plaid and under garment, and fought in their jackets, making thus their movements quicker, and their ſtrokes more forcible. Their advance to battle was rapid, like the charge of dragoons. When near the enemy, they ſtopped a little, to draw breath and diſcharge their muſkets, which they then dropped on the ground. Advancing, they fired their piſtols, which they threw, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, at the heads of their opponents. They then ruſhed into their ranks with the broad ſword, threatening, and ſhaking the ſword as they ran on, ſo as to conquer the enemy's eye, while his body was yet unhurt. They fought not in long and regular lines, but in ſeparate bands, like wedges condenſed and firm; the army being ranged according to the clans that compoſed

poſed it, and each clan according to its families; ſo that there aroſe competition in valour of clan with clan, of family with family, of brother with brother. To make an opening in regular troops, and to conquer, they reckoned the ſame thing; becauſe in cloſe engagements, and in broken ranks, no regular troops could withſtand them. They received the bayonet in the target, which they carried on the left arm: then turning it aſide, or twiſting it in the target, they attacked with the broad ſword the enemy incumbered and defenceleſs, and where they could not wield the broad ſword, they ſtabbed with the dirk. The only foes they dreaded were the cavalry; to which many cauſes contributed: the novelty of the enemy; their want of the bayonet to receive the ſhock of the horſe; the attack made upon them with their own weapon the broad ſword; the ſize of dragoon horſes appearing larger to them, from a compariſon with thoſe of their own country; but, above all, a belief entertained univerſally among the lower claſs of Highlanders, that a war horſe is taught to fight with his feet and his teeth.

Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, the victories of the Highlanders have always been more honourable for themſelves, than of conſequence to others. A river ſtopped them, becauſe they were unaccuſtomed to ſwim. A fort had the ſame effect, becauſe they knew not the ſcience of attack. They wanted cannon, carriages, and magazines, from their poverty and ignorance of the arts; they ſpoke an unknown language; and, therefore, could derive their reſources only from themſelves. Although their reſpect for their chieftains gave them, as long as they continued in the field, that exact habit of obedience, which the exceſſive rigour of diſciplin only can ſecure over other troops; yet, as ſoon as the victory was gained, they accounted their duty, which was to conquer, fulfilled; and many of them ran home to recount their feats, and ſtore up their plunder. In ſpring and harveſt, more were obliged to retire, or leave their women and children to die of famine. Their chieftains too were apt to ſeparate from the army, upon quarrels and points of honour among themſelves, and with others.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHARACTER OF PRINCE HENRY

AS DRAWN BY SHAKESPEARE.

Prince. "By this hand, thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falſtaff, for obduracy and perſiſtency. Let the end try the man. But I tell thee—my heart bleeds inwardly, that my feather is ſo ſick; and keeping ſuch company as thou art, hath in reaſon taken from me all oſtentation of ſorrow."

"A MOST uſeful leſſon," ſays Mrs Griffith, "might be framed, upon the very ſingular character of this amiable perſon. The pattern is not perfect; and, therefore, (ſhall I venture to ſay it?) the example is the better, for that reaſon. His manners are idle, but his morals uncorrupt. He ſuffers Falſtaff to make as free with him as he pleaſes, but breaks his head, as Mrs Quickly tells us, in a former ſcene, for his having thrown out a jeſt upon his father. Young men may learn from him, never to be guilty of more vice, than the temptation to it might precipitate them into. He connives at the robbery of his companions, for the diverſion of playing the ſame game upon them again, but reſolves to make them ample reſtitution for the wrong. He offends his father by the diſſoluteneſs of his conduct; but his filial affection and reſpect are ſtill unremitted toward him. He ſhews a ſpirit of juſtice in injuſtice, and of duty even in diſobedience." This part of the prince's character has been likewiſe conſidered by Dr Johnſon: "The prince," ſays he, "who is the

the hero both of the tragic and comic part, is a young man of great abilities and violent paſſions; whoſe ſentiments are right, though his actions are wrong; whoſe virtues are obſcured by negligence, and whoſe underſtanding is diſſipated by levity. In his idle hours he is rather looſe than wicked; and when the occaſion forces out his latent qualities, he is great without effort, and brave without tumult. The trifler is transformed into a hero, and the hero again repoſes the trifler. This character is great, original, and juſt."

That this character is original and juſt is certain, becauſe it is the faithful delineation of what has actually exiſted; but that it merits ardent commendation, or ſhould be exhibited as an example, cannot be ſo eaſily allowed. It requires a greater degree of refinement and acuteneſs than falls to the lot of ordinary minds, to mark the delicate boundaries between *idle* or diſſolute *manners* and *uncorrupt morals*, between *looſeneſs* and *wickedneſs*; to ſettle the exact quantum of vice of which a young man may be guilty; or to explain the compatibility of *juſtice* with *injuſtice*, of *duty* with *diſobedience*. The reformation of our heroic Henry the Fifth was, indeed, an illuſtrious event; but as an example, it ought ever to be quoted with caution. Sir William Blackſtone having mentioned that George Nevile, Duke of Bedford, was degraded from the peerage, by act of parliament, on account of his poverty, which rendered him unable to ſupport his dignity, adds, "but this is a ſingular inſtance; which ſerves, at the ſame time, by having happened, to ſhew the power of parliament; and, by having happened *but once*, to ſhew how tender the parliament hath been, in exerting ſo high a power."* In like manner, the example of Henry the Fifth is a *ſolitary* one; which ſerves, at the ſame time, by having happened, to ſhew the *poſſibility* of ſuch a reformation, and, by having happened *but once*, to ſhew the extreme danger of truſting to it. It has been already obſerved, that nothing is more productive of dangerous conſequences in life, than the method taken of diſguiſing the nature of vice, in its various branches, by the uſe of *palliating phraſes*. Under whatever form and of whatever degree, vice may be purſued, its influence, in its very nature, is contaminating, degrading, embruting; and the thoughtleſs youth too often terminates his career in irretrievable deſtruction. Memorable, as an inſtance, will be the recent hiſtory of a virtuous and beneficent monarch, who loſt his kingdom and his life, through the boundleſs extravagance and abandoned profligacy of his brothers, who appear themſelves to be now condemned to perpetual exile, the objects of univerſal contempt.

But on this ſubject, we have been anticipated, in a manner, by Dr Knox, who, in one of his Eſſays, has the following excellent remarks:

"There are thoſe who conſider early profligacy as a mark of that ſpirit, which ſeldom fails to produce, in the ſubſequent periods of life, a wiſe and a virtuous character. The example of Henry the Fifth is often cited in confirmation of their opinion. Shakeſpeare has indeed repreſented his errors and reformation in ſo amiable a light, that many are not diſpleaſed when they ſee a young man beginning his career in riot and debauchery. While there is an appearance of ſpirit, they regard not the vice.

"The example of Henry the fifth has been applied particularly to heirs-apparent of a crown. If the future king is found to be early initiated in the exceſſes of ſenſuality, it is a favourable preſage, and we are referred to the example of Falſtaff's Hal. If he devote his time to drinking, and be actually involved in continual intoxication, it is all the better, for do we not recollect Hal's exploits at the Boar's Head, in Eaſtcheap? Dame Quickly, Doll Tearſheet, are illuſtrious inſtances to prove what company a prince ſhould keep, in order

* Commentaries, Book I. ch. 12.

order to become hereafter a great king. It is in the haunts of intemperance and vice, and in the company of ſycophants and knaves, that he is, according to the vulgar phraſe, to ſow his wild oats, to ſpend the exuberance of his ſpirit, to ſubdue the ebullition of his blood, and to acquire a valuable ſpecies of moral experience.

"It is true, indeed, that Henry the Fifth is a remarkable inſtance of early profligacy and ſubſequent reformation. He is a remarkable, becauſe he is a rare inſtance. For one who ſucceeds as he did, a thouſand become either incurable debauchees, drunkards, and rogues; ruin their character and fortunes; or die under the operation of ſo rough an experiment. We hear not of thoſe who are obliged to go to the Eaſt Indies, to hide themſelves on the Continent, to ſkulk in the garrets of blind alleys, to ſpend their days in gaols, or are early carried to the church-yard, amid the thanks and rejoicings of their friends for ſo happy a deliverance from ſhame and ruin. But if one wild youth becomes but a tolerably good man, we are ſtruck with the metamorphoſis, as we are with every thing uncommon. We exaggerate his goodneſs, by comparing it with his previous depravity. We cite the example, as a conſolatory topic, wherever we behold a *young man*, as the ſcripture beautifully expreſſes it, *walking in the ways of his own heart, and in the ſight of his own eyes.* We talk as if we almoſt congratulated a parent, when his ſon has ſpirit enough to violate, not only the rules of decency, but alſo the moſt ſacred laws of morality and religion." W.

ON THE PLEASURES OF A WELL CULTIVATED MIND.

THE benign hand of Providence has ſcattered flowers, as well as thorns, in the road of life; and the great ſkill requiſite, is to ſelect thoſe which are perennial; thoſe which do not bud, blow, and wither in a day, from thoſe which ſhine with tranſient luſtre, or conceal poiſonous qualities under the beauties of a vivid foliage and variegated tints.

Among the many arguments for a due cultivation of the mind, by the purſuits and acquiſitions of literature, few merit greater attention, than the conſideration, that a well-cultivated mind enables thoſe who enjoy the advantages of it, to derive the pureſt, the ſweeteſt, the moſt elegant, and the leaſt injurious pleaſures, from themſelves and from reflection. The man of taſte and learning creates, as it were, a little world of his own, in which he exerciſes and improves his faculties; and he feels the moſt exalted ſatisfaction ariſing from things, the exiſtence of which is ſcarcely known to a vulgar mind.

Where, indeed, ſhall we find objects, capable of attaching the mind in every period of life, at all times, and in every ſituation, but in the walks of literature? "Theſe ſtudies," ſays Tully, in a paſſage which cannot be too often repeated, "afford nouriſhment to our youth, and delight to our old age: they heighten the enjoyments of proſperity, and, in adverſe circumſtances, ſupply reſources and conſolation: at home they are an inexhauſtible fund of pleaſure, and are unattended with inconvenience abroad: they are our companions at night, our fellow-travellers on a journey, and our ſociety in rural retirement *." With the ſame ſentiments he elſewhere aſks, "What then are all the pleaſures of the feſtive board, the magnificence of the public games and exhibitions, and the faſcinating charms of the fair, compared with the enjoyments we derive from the ſtudies of literature? ſtudies, which, with men of ſenſe and education, ever increaſe in attractions, as they themſelves increaſe

* Hæc ſtudia adoleſcentiam alunt, ſenectutem oblectant, ſecundas res ornant, adverſis perfugium ac ſolatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiſcum, peregrinantur, ruſticantur. *Cic. pro Archia, cap. 6.*

in years *." Such were the ſentiments of this illuſtrious philoſopher. He had roved, with pleaſure, through all the various walks of learning; in every period of life, they were his favourite haunts; and, as Time moved on in rapid flight, he beheld Study his never-failing companion, and ſcattering her ſweeteſt flowers on his hoary head.

In the idea of learning, as a ſource of unfailing intellectual pleaſures, we are not to confine ourſelves to claſſical ſtudies, or to thoſe abſtruſe inveſtigations of ſcience, which require uncommon powers and extraordinary efforts; not to thoſe ſubjects only which exerciſe our reaſon, but thoſe which are the proper objects of the faculty we call taſte, and which give riſe to an infinite variety of the moſt pleaſing ſenſations, as well as to the moſt ſublime reflections. This eſſay would be too diffuſe, were I to point out the innumerable inſtances in which this obſervation may be exemplified. Let us advert only to the beauties of the creation. That taſte, which is moſt commonly the reſult of a well-cultivated mind, fills us with admiration of the ſtupendous magnitude of the mundane ſyſtem. It is charmed with the regularity, order, and proportion which every part of it diſplays; with the beauty and variety of colours which tinge the face of nature; with the fitneſs and utility of all its productions; with the inexhauſtible diverſity, and endleſs ſucceſſion of new objects, which it preſents to view. Flowers diſcloſe a thouſand delicate or vivid hues: animals appear in comely ſymmetry. Here the ocean expands its ſmooth and boundleſs ſurface: there the earth ſpreads a verdant carpet. Mountains riſe with ragged majeſty; the vallies wear a pleaſant bloom; and even the dreary wilderneſs is not deſtitute of auguſt ſimplicity. The day is uſhered in by a ſplendid luminary, whoſe beams expoſe to view the beauties of the world, and gild the face of nature; and when the curtain of night veils terreſtrial objects from our eyes, the wide expanſe appears ſpangled with ſtars, and opens the proſpect of innumerable worlds. Spring, ſummer, autumn, preſent us with natural beauties, in the ſucceſſive periods of their growth; and even ſtern winter leaves many objects undeſtroyed, from which a vigorous and well-cultivated taſte may extract no inconſiderable degree of entertainment.

——What though not all
Of mortal offspring can attain the heights
Of envied life; though only few poſſeſs
Patrician treaſures or imperial ſtate;
Yet Nature's care, to all her children juſt,
With richer treaſures and an ampler ſtate,
Endows at large whatever happy man
Will deign to uſe them. His the city's pomp,
The rural honours his. Whate'er adorns
The princely dome, the column and the arch,
The breathing marbles and the ſculptur'd gold,
Beyond the proud poſſeſſor's narrow claim,
His tuneful breaſt enjoys. For him, the Spring
Diſtils her dews, and from the ſilken gem
Its lucid leaves unfolds: for him, the hand
Of Autumn tinges every fertile branch
With blooming gold, and bluſhes like the morn.
Each paſſing hour ſheds tribute from her wings;
And ſtill new beauties meet his lonely walk,
And loves unfelt attract him. Not a breeze
Flies o'er the meadow, not a cloud imbibes
The ſetting ſun's effulgence, not a ſtrain
From all the tenants of the warbling ſhade
Aſcends, but wherice his boſom can partake
Freſh pleaſure, unreprov'd. *Akenſide.*

It is difficult to be attached to the common objects of human purſuit, without feeling the ſordid or the troubleſome paſſions: but, in the purſuits of learning, all is liberal, noble, generous. They require and promote that comprehenſive mode of thinking, which overlooks the mean and little occupations of the vulgar mind. To the man of philoſophical obſervation, the world appears as a theatre, in which the buſy actors toil and weary themſelves for his amuſement. He ſees the emptineſs of many ob-

* Quæ ſunt igitur epularum, aut ludorum, aut ſcortorum voluptates cum his voluptatibus comparanda? Atque hæc quidem ſtudia doctrinæ. Quæ quidem prudentibus, et bene inſtitutis, pariter cum ætate creſcunt. *De Senectute, cap. ſe.*

objects which are ardently purſued; he is acquainted with the falſe glitter that ſurrounds him; he knows how ſhort and unſubſtantial are the good and evil that excite all the ardour of purſuit and abhorrence; and can therefore derive a degree of delight from reflection, of which they who are deeply and ſucceſsfully intereſted in them, can never participate.

"It is true," ſays an elegant writer, "that learning ſhould be purſued as a qualification for the ſeveral profeſſions of civil life; but excluding the motives of intereſt or ambition, it is to be cultivated, for its own ſake, by thoſe who underſtand and wiſh to enjoy, under every circumſtance, the utmoſt attainable happineſs. Next to religion, it is the beſt and ſweeteſt ſource of comfort in thoſe hours of dejection, which every mortal muſt ſometimes experience. It conſtitutes one of the moſt ſolid pillars to ſupport the tottering fabric of human felicity, and contributes as much to virtue as to happineſs." C.

AGRICULTURE OF MID-LOTHIAN.

THE extent of this County is, in whole, about 360 ſquare miles, containing 230,400 Engliſh, or 183,240 Scotch acres. One third part may be reckoned hill, or ground incapable of tillage, the other two thirds, or 120,000 Scotch acres, are in tillage, paſture, or wood. The paſture on the Moorfoot hills, comprehending about 50 ſquare miles is, in general, good and healthy; the Pentland are bleaker, and do not yield ſo fine paſture. A circumſtance holds true here, as well as in moſt other diſtricts, that the north ſides of the hills are the moſt fertile. The farms of this county are from 100 to 300 acres in extent, of arable ground. The climate, though in a pretty high latitude, nearly 56°, is upon the whole healthy, and not unfavourable to vegetation. Its greateſt drawback is the unſtability and uncertainty, often all the ſeaſons are experienced in one day: the cold eaſt winds which generally prevail more than two months in the ſpring, are a great hindrance to vegetation, as well as deſtructive to fruit, and injurious to health. There is ſeldom any fall of ſnow before December, in the low grounds, and rarely any after Chriſtmas, though it often lies till the end of February.

The progreſſive ſtate of the agriculture of this county is ſo accurately given, in No I. Appendix to the Agricultural Survey of Mid-Lothian, by Mr G. Robertſon, that we ſhall almoſt copy it verbatim.

THE various and particular ſituations of the different lands in this county make them applicable to different purpoſes. The value of ground within half a mile of the ſuburbs of Edinburgh, for raiſing nurſery and garden ſtuffs, for butchers to reſt their cattle on, for paſturing at hand horſes by the night, and cows that are milk'd twice a-day, is far beyond any thing that could be made by tillage. Paſture grounds in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh have peculiar advantages. They are made uncommonly rich by numerous herds of cattle, being often more like a fold than a grazing field; and from the great quantity of ſmoke conſtantly hanging over them, the graſs is not only more plentiful, but comes earlier, and continues longer, than where ground of a better quality is in a different ſituation.

The value of the fields from the immediate vicinity, till three-fourths of a mile farther from Edinburgh, decreaſes greatly, and they are but in part occupied in the ſame way as the former. The demand, as yet, for grazing purpoſes, not having extended ſo far, a great part is kept in tillage; and tho' far from being well farmed, lets 15s. or 20s. higher than can be afforded for land leſs than a mile further diſtant; ſuch a difference does the command of

dung and expence of carriage make. The crops in general are potatoes, wheat, ſown graſs for cutting, and oats. When a field is broken up that has been long in paſture, potatoes and wheat alternately for years are not uncommon. The occupations are ſmall: few exceeding 20 acres.

From a mile, or a mile and a quarter beyond the ſuburbs, to the diſtance at which ground can be kept in good heart with Edinburgh dung, or otherwiſe, excepting a mere trifle, it is, and has been, kept conſtantly under tillage. Notwithſtanding that a great part of the ground has been incloſed for many years paſt, ſome of it in a moſt ſubſtantial manner, without any other advantage being derived hitherto from thoſe coſtly fences than what has been gained by paſturing, the foggage, and protecting winter crops from the depredations of the farm-cattle, and on the road ſides from that of travellers; ſuch a value does the farmer in this part of the country put upon raiſing grain, hay, and cut graſs, that few of them reſerve ſo much in paſture, as is ſufficient for grazing the young ſtock they rear; which tends not a little, at times, to riſe the rents of graſs parks let for the ſeaſon. Theſe grounds, notwithſtanding the ſhow of yellow weeds that attract the attention of ſtrangers, are, in general, in a high ſtate of cultivation, and have as much made of them as can be done any where. That part of the them lying within three miles of the town, and even ſome farther diſtant, excepting a few ſwampy ſpots, and ſmall fields of inferior ſoil, have been in tillage from time immemorial, and the greateſt part of them was in wheat every fourth year, until ſown graſs was introduced, which, for thirty years paſt, has occupied fully a fifth of the whole. Potatoes, wheat, and cut graſs, are the crops of greateſt value, and the nearer to Edinburgh, can be raiſed more frequently, and to greater advantage, than where removed to a greater diſtance: not only from having a greater command of manure, but the carriage of ſome of theſe articles is ſuch an object, that, excepting in times of ſcarcity, there is little cut graſs brought above three miles.

The cultivation of the lower part of this county has been progreſſively improving for more than half a century; tenants were then beginning to incloſe their farms upon long leaſes, rye graſs and clover, in ſmall quantities, were ſown, and potatoes planted in the fields. One (named) Prentice, a ſtrolling gardener, who had reſided a few years in England, was the firſt who did ſo, and being found a profitable crop, where the ground was light and dry, and a good preparation for wheat, they were in a few years raiſed in ſuch quantities by the farmers near the town, that they became a drug; and being an article that would not keep beyond the ſeaſon, diſcouraged raiſing of them to ſuch an extent for ſome time, till the price getting up for a year or two, afterwards led many again to plant more than the market called for, which, of courſe, brought on the ſame conſequences, and in this periodical manner hitherto, have they, every four or five years, been a crop difficult to diſpoſe of, and little to be got by them. This limited conſumpt precludes the planting of potatoes univerſally in large quantities, from being a general article in the ſyſtem of farming. The conſumption of hay being then but ſmall, the ſowing of rye graſs and clover was little attended to for ten or twelve years; when the demand for hay increaſing, the ſowing of graſs ſeeds ſoon became general, and great crops were produced. Levelling the fields, and ſtraighting the ridges, became very common. This, with ſtoning and preparing the ground for ſowing graſs ſeeds, introduced a better cultivation, and the finiſhing of the fields in a neater manner. A ſpirit for improvement was conſpicuouſly diffuſed, through the laudable exertions of the Edinburgh Society, who gave premiums, and publiſhed works, that rouſed the attention, and excited emulation among all claſſes.

The

The old practice of ſowing wheat after oats was in a great meaſure given up; and ſummer-fallow potatoes, (where the ground was free and dry) *rag-fauch* *, and drilled beans, became, in general, the preparation for a wheat crop. This laſt preparation being found to anſwer where the ſoil is too heavy for raiſing crops of potatoes, was, and is ſtill frequently put upon ſuch parts of a potatoe field as are of that quality. But as they did not thrive on a ſoil ſoon affected by drought, peas were tried in drills; but they, from falling over the interſtices, and preventing the ground being wrought with the plough, were given up alſo, as was the white Charlton pea, after being raiſed in the fields by ſeveral for ſelling green in the Edinburgh market, who found the return no object, after the expence was deducted.

Crops of turnip were raiſed, but the conſumption depending then upon buying-in cattle, and the price on ſelling frequently not anſwering expectation, the cultivation of them for long was little attended to.

About the year 1760, the face of the country was greatly altered, much ground was incloſed, drained, and laid down with graſs ſeeds that never had been cultivated before. The beneficial effects of ſown graſs was conſpicuouſly obvious; the farm horſes were enabled to do more work, cows gave more milk, the cattle reared were increaſed in ſize, and laid down for paſture produced more the firſt year, than when left out, or ley, according to the old practice, it did in four or five, and when ſown for hay after being two years cut, produced crops of corn ſuperior to what it would have done when laid down. St Foin and Lucern were ſown by ſeveral. The firſt was ſoon given up, the other was long perſevered in by Lord Napier at Merchiſton, as it had been ſome years before by Lord Drumore at Drumore-park; but not turning to great account with either, the culture of that graſs hitherto has been little attended to. Several tried the drilling of wheat and barley, and after perſevering for ſome time, and put to conſiderable expence for drilling apparatus, give it entirely up; to ſuch length was it carried, that I have ſeen in one farm from 70 to 80 acres at a time: the objections againſt it were, the ſtems more broke down by wind and rain, than when ſown broadcaſt, thereby an eaſier prey to crows and pigeons; and from the crop not occupying the ground ſo equally during the long interval betwixt hoeing and reaping, any root weeds left, throve in an uncommon degree, in the interſtices, where the ground had been ſo much pulveriſed: Beſides, the returns in general fell ſhort of expectation. To ſuch a pitch did a ſpirit of improvement and ſpeculation arrive about thirty years ago, that we became dupes to quacks. Burnet and Timothy graſs ſeeds were bought and ſown to pretty good advantage, as was Baron Van Hawke's manure. A ſtallion of Bakewell's breed, an unweildy and inactive animal, and one or two of his bulls, were brought into this county; likewiſe the Lancaſhire breed of cattle; none of them, however, were much propogated. Several croſſes were tried for procuring a more active kind of horſes, and, after many experiments, the plain weſt country, or Clydeſdale breed, are eſteemed the moſt tractable, and the beſt for ſlow heavy work: and, for milk cows, croſſes with the Alderney and Guernſey, ſeem to prevail more than any other, and to ſucceed better. They have, in general, two great qualities: 1*ſt*, That of not going ſoon yeld; and 2*dly*, Giving richer milk and butter. The breed, when firſt imported, had a delicate, and rather diminutive appearance. But, by the ſecond or third generation, they became as hardy and plump in the figure, as any kind whatever. I have had of them, by croſſing, that for eight or nine years were never yeld, and always ſtuged for fat;

* Rag-fauch is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in graſs, and generally gets three furrows, but ſometimes requires a fourth.

fat; when other kinds, in the ſame ſtall, were but very indifferent *.

About twelve or fourteen years ago, two horſe ploughs became very common. They had frequently, for ſix or ſeven years before that, been uſed for ploughing light land, ſeed-furrowing, ſummer fallow, barley land, and potatoes; but being then only, in moſt inſtances, a reduction of the old Scottiſh plough, with a long ſock and coulter, and not executing the work in ſtiff, or very firm land, ſo effectually as it ought, made two horſes be conſidered inadequate to the ploughing of land properly, until the principles of the Rotheram plough was conſtructed, (which had been introduced into this county thirty years before, for the purpoſe of ploughing up ſprooty meadow grounds,) came to be better known; and from practice, the power of two horſes is ſo much better underſtood, that now a greater number are never to be ſeen in a plough, but in extraordinary caſes.

Green kail and cabbages were planted in the fields, about ten years ago, near the town, to the extent of an acre or two on a farm, and ſold well at the time diſtillation was ſtopt and fodder high; but as ſoon as diſtilleries were then again ſet a-going, the demand failed, and ſuch crops were a good deal given up, ſo that for ſome time, few have been planted but for the farm cows; and for that purpoſe, cabbage, yams, and red curl'd kail, are found of the utmoſt advantage for winter and ſpring food. No green crop whatever, affords more ſuſtenance than a crop of green kail, on rich ground, in the end of April and beginning of May.

The raiſing of turnips has been a good deal revived of late years; but is no great object to the farmers in general, where the ground can be kept rich with Edinburgh dung, and where wheat crops thrive. About five years ago, ſeveral of the farmers, near the town, had pretty large fields of them, and a good many was ſold ſo high as ſeven pounds per acre; but finding the ſale limited, and ſome left on hand, diſcouraged raiſing them to ſo great extent, till laſt winter, that the high price of fodder, and diſtillation going on ſlowly, brought a great demand, and led to the ſowing greater quantities laſt ſummer than ever, and the cauſes for encreaſing the demand continuing, they ſell 20s. per acre higher than laſt year, the demand in this way is however very limited. The cow-keepers, and butchers of Edinburgh, never have, in one year, conſumed a hundred acres; and it cannot be counted upon as a ſtaple article to the farmers in general, in this part of the county, though on deaf dry land, the ſowing turnip and a crop of barley after, is found to be more profitable than ſowing wheat.

Barley is now frequently ſown in this part of the county at the ſame time as oats; and where the ground has been well prepared, turns out fully better than that which is ſown later. The grain never fails to be of a better quality.

The errors that ſeem to prevail moſt among the farmers in this diſtrict, is an over propenſity for crops of wheat, and a great reluctancy to loſe a crop, when the land requires more work than can be given to a drilled one; which cauſes wheat often to be ſown, where either oats or barley would have been more profitable, and beans drilled, where, had the ground been ſummer fallowed, the crop of wheat after, would have been worth a great deal more than both the beans and wheat, and the land left in a high ſtate of cultivation.

The other arable lands in this county, where manure cannot be procured for keeping them all under tillage, recourſe is had to paſturing apart, and winter feeding cattle, and ſheep; and, in this ſituation, incloſing is of the utmoſt conſequence, not only by affording ſhelter,

* A croſs between the Galloway and Alderney, would, probably, make a good breed. The croſs that turned out ſo well with me, was with a good kind of cows, procured from the cows of this county, and the ſhort horned kind.

ter, but as it gives cattle, feeding at their eaſe, greatly the advantage over thoſe driven about by a herd. The old practice of leaving out the land that was intended to reſt, without ſowing graſs ſeeds, is almoſt given up. Some lay down what is intended to be paſtured, very properly, before it is too much exhauſted, and ſow ſuch graſs ſeeds as is calculated for procuring a cloſe ſward; but for the greateſt part, they are reluctant to lay land down for paſture to reſt, until it has been rather ſeverely cropt, and, in the weſtern part of this county, little elſe is ſown but rye graſs with a view to thraſh for ſeed. A ſevere mode of cropping, as all is carried off the ground in the end. Paſture ground, left in this ſtate, muſt continue long to be much the better of lying ley. How ſlowly is it enriched by all the cattle it feeds, and if it be a heavy thin ſoil, it derives as little benefit from the atmoſphere. With a cloſe ſward of graſs, the ground not only grows faſter rich, from the greater quantity of paſture it yields, and the manure it conſequently receives, but by being rich, and cloſe in the ſward, the ſoil is prepared to receive and abſorb a great part of thoſe rains that otherwiſe would run off, and carry away uſeful ſubſtances more than they bring.

A great many turnips are now raiſed, and good crops to be ſeen, fed off in various ways; ſometimes with ſheep, but moſtly with black cattle, for obtaining the command of a greater increaſe of manure, and not a few are conſumed by milk cows, and they are a great acquiſition for that purpoſe: dairies, upon a pretty large ſcale, have of late been adopted by ſeveral, with what ſucceſs I cannot ſay; but as an appendage to a farm, as far as my obſervation and experience has gone, a few milk cows, well attended to, have always proved advantageous. The acquiſition now, of having green meat through the winter and ſpring, for milk cows and young ſtocks, muſt be great, as thus they may be made of double value, and the quantity of dung greatly increaſed, when well fed and littered with ſtraw, compared to their ſituation formerly, when they had nothing to eat but ſtraw, and not a ſtalk to lie on.

It is remarked, that the paſture graſs in this county, in general, is kept ſhorter than in moſt others; a loſs ſo obvious, that it is ſurpriſing it ſhould be perſevered in. Three ſheep or cattle well fed, will yield more profit than five half fed, and the uneaten graſs never loſt.

Where lands depend on paſture, for producing crops of corn, over-cropping ought never to take place, and more attention ought to be paid for procuring a good ſward than for raiſing a crop of hay. Plenty of white clover and rib graſs is found to be the moſt effectual for that purpoſe. Too much red clover is apt to deſtroy other ſeeds; and yellow clover is not much to be depended on, thriving only in ſome grounds, and even in theſe appearing one year, but not another, and, in this county, remaining permanent only in particular ſoils. Free gravelly ſoils are thoſe where it continues longeſt, nor is cattle fond of it.

There is another ſituation of arable land in the higher parts of this county, that differs a good deal from the former, conſiſting of a ſmall part called *Croft*, that, for time immemorial, has had laid on it all the dung made on the farm; and the remainder, *Outfield*, chiefly plain grounds, the moſt of which have been ploughed. Great part of theſe, 30 or 40 years ago, were all covered with heath, or a coarſe graſs, that afforded little paſture. When firſt limed and broke up, this ſoil often produced good crops of oats for a few years, but in general was kept in tillage, while it yielded what was worth the ſowing for; and though no graſs ſeeds were ſown, as indeed it could have been of no ſervice, the ſward was ſomewhat mended, but ſtill coarſe, thin, and of little real value. In many inſtances they have undergone a ſecond, ſome a third and fourth breaking up, but the oftener, the

produce

produce becomes the leſs, except where folded. A ſecond liming has ſeldom any effect. By all this additional cultivation, without manure, the ground is only more exhauſted, and when left again in graſs, the ſward is nothing mended.

A good deal of theſe fields are now incloſed, and ſome of them derive great advantage from being ſo; but in many inſtances, little benefit is reapt but the trifling ſhelter that is obtained from ill-thriven hedges; it being impoſſible, on ſome of theſe grounds, to rear them to be proper fences, beſides not having water for the ſtock to drink. There are hundreds of acres in the high parts of the county, without a drop of water for months.

Shelter, in theſe extenſive open grounds, would be of the utmoſt importance; and though hedges cannot be raiſed to anſwer that end, ſtripes of planting, in croſs directions, might; as trees are to be found growing much higher than many of theſe grounds, and there are many inſtances of various kinds of trees thriving where thorns do not. There is little proſpect, that any conſiderable part of thoſe lands, can ſoon be made to produce a better ſward of graſs; yet great part of them, in time, ſurely might. The heavineſs and wetneſs of the ſoil, the want of manure, (having little more than is ſufficient for the old croft-land, and lime being found to operate very poorly, in moſt places, when repeated,) the lateneſs of the harveſt, and early winters, which make the acceſs to winter crops very difficult, are all againſt winter feeding being carried to the ſame extent, as where land lies in a better climate, and is of a dryer and freer nature. Yet there cannot be the ſmalleſt doubt, but that ſomething more might be done than is. In place of laying all the dung on the barley crops, and little ſpots of wheat, were it to be made uſe of for raiſing green crops, that admit of the ground being thoroughly wrought, as turnips, green kail, and yams, where the ſoil will anſwer, and with theſe to keep on, for two or three months, the few half-fed cattle they are accuſtomed to ſell off in autumn, the farm cows and young ſtock, would all be of double value. If fed plentifully through the winter and ſpring, compared with what they are, when getting nothing but a little ſtraw through the night, and chill'd through the day, in cold and rainy weather, picking a ſcanty ſubſiſtence, an increaſe of manure would be got of courſe; and where theſe green crops grew, to ſow in with the firſt crop of corn, 6 lb. of white clover, and the ſame quantity of rib graſs with rye graſs, a little red clover, and taking never more than one crop of hay, double the paſture will thus be produced, than if no other ſeeds were ſown but rye graſs and clover, and the ground, of courſe, will be ſooner fit for breaking up, and will produce every crop more abundantly: and when part of the outfield is broken up, after folding or liming, in place of doing ſo with detached fields, or parts of a field, and cropping the ground till quite exhauſted, would it not be much better to fold or lime a part neareſt the infield, and after the firſt crop to prepare the ground and ſow turnips? If a little dung could be ſpared, it would be of great importance, not only for encreaſing the quantity of graſs, but for improving the quality; as every effort ought to be made that tends to procure an encreaſe of that valuable article. Compoſt dunghills ſhould be made, where ſtuff can be got for the purpoſe, and as little of the urine of the cattle loſt as poſſible; and tho' dung will not bear the expence of being carried to the diſtance of eight, nine, or ten miles, horn ſhavings and woolen rags will. By attention to procure what is to be got of theſe, with a proper application of the urine, either in compoſt dunghills, or otherwiſe, a part of theſe unproductive lands might be prepared for growing turnips, and afterwards laid down with white clover, rib and rye graſs ſeeds, not to be cut nor ſuffered

fered to be potched the firſt year, that would ever after have a ſward of graſs very different from what it was, and continue to be good paſture-ground.

The ſheep walks, in this county, vary as much as the arable lands. Some are connected with arable land; upon ſome of which turnips are raiſed for feeding the ſheep, but not yet to great extent; few hitherto have been fattened off turnip fields in this county, though there are many farms well-ſuited to the raiſing of turnips, where large flocks of ſheep are kept; thoſe at a diſtance have not yet extended much into the practice, and thoſe who have ſheep walks near Edinburgh, find from thence a better market, reſerving, in general, only a few for the ſpring, which, with the ſown graſs, feed off the early lambs; and if the graſs is not kept too bare, the crop of hay is not much hurt.

There are many ſheep walks that conſiſt chiefly of hills and muirs, where there is little arable, in proportion to the large flocks that are kept, and where all the turnip that could be raiſed, would avail but little. Great part of theſe grounds produce heath, and a long benty graſs, that ſupport the flocks throughout the winter ſeaſon; which, on theſe grounds, are all of the black fac'd, coarſe wool'd kind; and whether the Cheviot breed would thrive there as well, has never been fairly tried: but that the breed of theſe grounds might be improved by a little more attention, is obvious, from the herd's flock always being ſuperior to the maſter's; amongſt ſome of whom, and on pretty high grounds, croſſes with the white faced kind are to be found equally good thrivers with the others. To aſcertain this point, is an object worthy of the attention of the Britiſh Wool Society. A ſmall heathy hill farm, for the purpoſe, could not incur great expence.

How incloſing is to affect population, depends upon the uſe that is made of the lands afterwards. If, in a proper manner, incloſing and paſturing is made ſubſervient to tillage, more corn will be raiſed than would have been otherwiſe; and of courſe incloſures are favourable to population. But if, after incloſing, the ground is all laid into graſs, and kept for grazing, ſuch a ſyſtem muſt unavoidably depopulate. One farmer, with a herd or two, can make all that is to be made of a poſſeſſion, that occupied the attention of two or three farmers, many labouring ſervants, and their families, and perhaps a carpenter or wright, a ſmith, beſides haymakers, reapers, and all the various ſorts of tradeſmen and others to whom they gave employment.

The effects of the little additional employment given during the time of incloſing, dreſſing the ground, and laying it down with graſs ſeeds, are ſoon over, and in a few years, extenſive fields, that gave occupation and food to numbers, appear almoſt uninhabited.

Light will this country be in the ſcale of nations, if our lands come to be chiefly occupied by ſhepherds, and if our manufacturers have to depend upon a foreign land for the bread they are to eat, and on their own population alone, for a ſupply of hands to carry on their buſineſs.

ON THE ELECTRICITY OF FLAME.

FROM THE GERMAN OF M. J. J. HEMMER.

SOME of the experiments on this ſubject are ſo eaſy, and at the ſame time ſo curious, that we are perſuaded a great number of our readers will amuſe themſelves by repeating them. M. Hemmer had obſerved the appearances here deſcribed as early as 1776, and he publiſhed a ſhort notice of them in 1778.

When a wax candle, about nine lines in diameter, has been burning for ſome time, if any particles of the charred wick fall into the melted wax, they may be obſerved to haſten rapidly toward the flame, into which they almoſt riſe, and then move in a contrary direction with equal ſpeed, as far as the

margin of the candle; from which they return to the flame, and continue these motions till they are either burned or run off along with the melted wax. These oscillations are very beautifully seen, if a little powdered charcoal be strewed upon the melted wax—a tallow candle does not shew them so well. If there be an oblong particle among the rest, it will approach the flame by its end, never by its side; and such particles present their ends, in some circumstances, alternately, and of course turn perpetually round on their journey to and fro. Even when the melted wax has a convex form, the particles move up the hill both to and from the flame; and, when the wax runs off, they will often move from the margin toward the wick against the stream, before they run down the candle. It is not uncommon to see particles fix themselves to the wick after a number of oscillations; and the same thing takes place in electrical experiments with light bodies, when they have projecting points, which throw off the electricity on one side, as fast as they receive on the other.

By suspending a bit of tinsel, and a little bit of chalk near the flame from a wire attached by a silk string to the arm of a stand, the same attraction and repulsion was observed by M. Hemmer. These bodies sometimes only approached the flame, and at others they rushed fairly into it; they even passed through it, and were repelled on the opposite side to the distance of several lines: in this case, they did not traverse the body of the flame to regain their former station, but coasted it at a small distance in a circle. Our author found, by the application of M. Volta's condenser, and M. Saussure's electrometer, that the electricity of flame is always negative; and this he imputes to the evaporation and production of elastic fluids. In all processes of this kind, negative electricity is produced, according to M. Hemmer. He remarks that, in two experiments, M. Lavoisier and M. De La Place found the vapour of water positively electrified: but he asserts, that they were deceived by the condenser. Dr Priestley, too, when he could discover no electricity produced by effervesing mixtures, was unprovided with an electrometer sufficiently sensible.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Apology for the Bible; in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine, Author of a book entitled the Age of Reason, Part the Second, being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology. By R. Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 12mo. 4s. sewed. *Evans.* There is a coarse copy sold in Edinburgh at 9d.

MR Paine having perused the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, has conceived various objections to them, and has expressed these with boldness, and often with indecency. The conduct to be pursued by the opponent of this popular writer was not to honour him by exchanging *railing for railing*, but by treating with dignified contempt and christian self-command, his vanity and his levity, to pass immediately to a serious and critical examination of the sacred writings; for his objections being fairly proved to originate in ignorance and misapprehension, the pertness and self-sufficiency with which he has offered them, recoil on himself and augment his disgrace. It is in this way that the Bishop of Landaff combats this modern champion of Infidelity. His Apology forms a valuable work on the authenticity of the Bible, and ought to be read by all. It proves what the right reverend Author advances, that the really learned are in no danger of being infected by the poison of infidelity; and it will no doubt confirm the wavering faith of many.

Many instructive extracts might be made from this very valuable work, but we

hope the following ſhort extracts will induce ſuch of our readers as have not ſeen the book to read the whole. Mr Paine conſiders it an inſurmountable moral objection to the authenticity of the Scriptures, that they deſcribe the Iſraelites as exterminating the Canaanites by the expreſs command of God. This he aſſerts is ſufficient of itſelf to deſtroy the ſacred authority of the Bible. Biſhop Watſon thus replies to it: "I am aſtoniſhed that ſo acute a reaſoner ſhould attempt to diſparage the Bible, by bringing forward this exploded and frequently refuted objection of Morgan, Tindal, and Bolingbroke. You profeſs yourſelf to be a deiſt, and to believe that there is a God, who created the univerſe, and eſtabliſhed the laws of nature, by which it is ſuſtained in exiſtence: You profeſs, that from the contemplation of the works of God you derive a knowledge of his attributes; and you reject the Bible becauſe it aſcribes to God things inconſiſtent (as you ſuppoſe) with the attributes which you have diſcovered to belong to him; in particular, you think it repugnant to his moral juſtice, that he ſhould doom to deſtruction the crying or ſmiling infants of the Canaanites.—Why do you not maintain it to be repugnant to his moral juſtice, that he ſhould ſuffer crying or ſmiling infants to be ſwallowed up by an earthquake, drowned by an inundation, conſumed by a fire, ſtarved by a famine, or deſtroyed by a peſtilence? The Word of God is in perfect harmony with his work; crying or ſmiling infants are ſubjected to death in both. We believe that the earth, at the expreſs command of God, opened her mouth, and ſwallowed up Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, with their wives, their ſons, and their little ones. This you eſteem ſo repugnant to God's moral juſtice, that you ſpurn, as ſpurious, the book in which the circumſtance is related. When Catania, Lima, and Liſbon, were ſeverally deſtroyed by earthquakes, men with their wives, their ſons, and their little ones; were ſwallowed up alive:—why do you not ſpurn, as ſpurious, the book of nature, in which this fact is certainly written, and from the peruſal of which you infer the moral juſtice of God! You will probably, reply, that the evils which the Canaanites ſuffered from the expreſs command of God, were different from thoſe which are brought on mankind by the operation of the laws of nature.—Different! in what?—Not in the magnitude of the evil—not in the ſubjects of ſufferance—not in the author of it—for my philoſophy, at leaſt, inſtructs me to believe, that God not only primarily formed, but that he hath through all ages executed, the laws of nature; and that he will through all eternity adminiſter them, for the general happineſs of his creatures, whether we can, on every occaſion, diſcern that end or not."

The Biſhop finiſhes his examination of that part of *the Age of Reaſon* which relates to the Old Teſtament, in the following beautiful and maſterly manner:

"You conclude your objections to the Old Teſtament in a triumphant ſtyle; an angry opponent would ſay, in a ſtyle of extreme arrogance, and ſottiſh ſelf-ſufficiency.—"I have gone," you ſay, "through the Bible (miſtaking here, as in other places, the Old Teſtament for the Bible) as a man would go through a wood, with an axe on his ſhoulders, and fell trees; here they lie; and the prieſts, if they can, may replant them. They may, perhaps, ſtick them in the ground, but they will never grow."—And is it poſſible that you ſhould think ſo highly of your performance, as to believe, that you have thereby demoliſhed the authority of a book, which Newton himſelf eſteemed the moſt authentic of all hiſtories; which, by its celeſtial light, illumines the darkeſt ages of antiquity; which is the touchſtone whereby we are enabled to diſtinguiſh between true and fabulous theology, between the God of Iſrael, holy, juſt, and good, and the impure rabble of heathen Baalim; which has been thought, by competent judges, to have afforded matter for the laws of Solon, and a foundation for the philoſophy of Plato; which has been illuſtrated by the labour of learning in all ages and countries; and been admired and venerated for its piety, its ſublimity, its veracity, by all who were able to read and underſtand it? No, ſir; you have gone indeed through the wood, with the beſt intention in the world to cut it down; but you have merely buſied yourſelf in expoſing to vulgar contempt a few unſightly ſhrubs, which good men had wiſely concealed from public view; you have entangled yourſelf in thickets of thorns and briars; you have loſt your way on the mountains of Lebanon; the goodly cedar trees whereof, lamenting

the madneſs, and pitying the blindneſs, of your rage againſt them, have ſcorned the blunt edge and the baſe temper of your axe, and laughed unhurt at the feebleneſs of your ſtroke."

Philoſophical Diſſertations on the Egyptians and Chineſe. Tranſlated from the French of M. de Pauw, Private Reader to Frederic II. King of Pruſſia. By Capt. J. Thomſon. 2 Vols. 8vo. 12s. Boards. Chapman.

THE leading deſign of the work is to compare the Egyptians and Chineſe in a variety of particulars, in order to prove that the latter did not borrow their inſtitutions and cuſtoms from the former; and the reſult of his inquiry is, that no two nations ever leſs reſembled each other. In the proceſs of his reſearch, the author takes a wide compaſs, and brings before the reader a great variety of curious facts and ingenious obſervations.

M. de P. examines the ſtate of population, with reſpect to both countries; and he concludes that China is much leſs peopled in proportion to its ſize than Germany, and that the accounts of the extent and population of ancient Egypt have been greatly exaggerated.

The character of the Chineſe architecture is found to be directly oppoſite to that of the Egyptians. It is denied that China affords any monuments of great antiquity, and that any credit is due to what the Chineſe hiſtorians relate of the flouriſhing ſtate of their country under the ancient emperors. On the contrary, the architecture of the Egyptians is ſhewn to be of high antiquity, and to afford indubitable proofs of ancient greatneſs. We ſhall copy the author's ingenious reſearch concerning the uſe of the pyramids of Egypt, as a ſpecimen both of the work and the tranſlation:

"THE largeſt of the pyramids, ſituated in twenty-nine degrees fifty minutes and ſome ſeconds north latitude, begins towards the vernal equinox to afford no ſhadow at mid-day beyond its baſe; and thoſe, who then walk round this huge maſs of ſtones upwards of five hundred feet high, never loſe ſight of the ſun. The architects muſt have foreſeen this effect, proceeding from the pyramidal form of the edifice; and the meridian ſhade during one half of the year is confined to the northern face, without ever reaching the earth. Thus nothing more imperfect, as a ſun dial, could be invented than the great pyramid, by which even the period of the ſummer ſolſtice cannot be aſcertained; becauſe the ſhadow is then too high to be diſtinctly perceived. Yet the celebrated chronologiſt Vignoles ſuppoſes that the prieſts calculated the equinoxes by means of the pyramids; but he would never have formed this opinion, had his plans of thoſe monuments been as exact, and his maps of Egypt as good, as thoſe now publiſhed.

"It ſhould be remarked, that the Egyptians obſerved no determined proportion between the breadth of the baſe, and the height of the pyramids. As their dimenſions varied ſo conſiderably, no idea could be had of having recourſe to them, in order to find out the equinoctial days; which, according to Macrobius, were indicated by ſimple ſtyles, or, as others pretend, by water-clocks. One fact was entirely unknown to Vignoles: the pyramid, called *el Harem el Kieber el Koubli* by the Arabs, has a baſe much broader, in proportion to its height, than the great pyramid of *Memphis*. Thus beginning much ſooner than the other to caſt no ſhade at mid-day, it cannot ſerve in any manner to indicate the equinoxes. Beſides, it may be appoſite to aſk, what means were employed by the prieſts of Thebes, who had no pyramid in all their country, whatever Abulfeda has aſſerted to the contrary; and yet their college was the firſt in Egypt, as well for aſtronomical knowledge, as in point of antiquity.

"We muſt not therefore attribute views to the Egyptians, which they could not have entertained without diſcovering a total want of common ſenſe. For ſurely a ſimple dial-pin is better adapted to afford exact indications in ſuch matters, than any maſs where the ſhade muſt be greatly impaired.

"The pyramids, as well as the obeliſks, were monuments erected in honour of the Being who enlightens the univerſe; and this determined the prieſts to give them a particular poſition. Sepulchral cells might have been conſtructed within theſe edifices, ſufficient to contain the bodies of all the royal family. Yet only two apartments are hitherto diſcovered, and one ſimple cheſt, which, in oppoſition to the opinion of Strabo, many enlightened travellers, ſuch as Doctor Shaw, do not conceive to be a ſarcophagus, where any carcaſe was ever de-

depoſited; and, in reality, the thing is very improbable. Endleſs conjectures have been hazarded; but hitherto no writer has reflected, that this cheſt might be what the Egyptians called the *Tomb of Oſiris*. Many ſuch were found throughout the whole country; and the ſuperſtition, attached to their conſtruction, conſiſted in making the rays of the ſun deſcend around them, without cauſing any ſhade on the ground at mid-day, during at leaſt one half of the year. This phenomenon continued longeſt in the ſouthern pyramids of *Illahon* and *Hauara*, towards the extremity of the plain called *Cochome*; and from their ruinous ſtate, they may be conſidered as more ancient than thoſe of Memphis. The latter are thought ſtill capable of reſiſting the lapſe of five thouſand years, according to a calculation formed on the progreſs of their decay ſince the days of Herodotus. That hiſtorian mentions many figures and characters on the exterior of thoſe edifices, now no longer viſible; but Mr Norden ſpoke without reflection, when he aſſerted, in his journey through Nubia, that they were conſtructed prior to the invention of hieroglyphics. Such miſtakes ſhock all notions of hiſtory; and it were to be deſired, that the greater part of travellers, before their departure, or at leaſt after their return, would take ſome pains to improve their ſtudies.

"The prieſts of ancient Egypt, by determining ſo very accurately the poſition of the pyramids, have enabled us to aſcertain, that no variation has taken place in the direction of the poles. In vain ſhould we look on the whole ſurface of our globe for any other means of obtaining this information. Had Chaldea ever poſſeſſed edifices equally ſolid with thoſe of Egypt, ſome prodigious ruins would ſtill be found there: but from being formed of brick and bittumen, all the higher parts ſoon fell aſunder; and ſome remains are diſcovered only at a few feet above the foundation, where the tenacity of the bittumen has been preſerved by the humidity. This is moſt remarkable in a place ſuppoſed to be the ſite of a temple of *Belus*; but ſuch matters do not deſerve inveſtigation. Beſides, in no country do we find Chaldean ſtatues or monuments; while all the cabinets of Europe are furniſhed with Egyptian antiquities. We may conſider as the greateſt exaggeration what Cteſias and Diodorus Siculus relate of an obeliſk, attributed by them to Semiramis, of which no perſon however could ſpeak from his own knowledge. Egypt, on the contrary, muſt have exhibited more than eighty of the largeſt ſize. The operation of erecting them was not very difficult among people, who, from having tranſported many ſuch maſſes, had acquired an experience, which Fontana wanted, when he employed ſix hundred men, and one hundred and forty horſes, upon that of the Vatican. The power of the cables and capſtans being known, it is calculated, that this force would have been ſufficient to raiſe ten thouſand pound weight more than was neceſſary on that occaſion. As the Egyptians did not place their obeliſks on ſuch elevated pedeſtals as thoſe ſo improperly employed at Rome, they might, with four hundred men and eighty horſes, have managed any monument of that kind even with capſtans alone. The ſtory, told by ſome authors, concerning one of the Pharaohs, who, they ſay, tied his ſons to the top of one of theſe ſtones to make the workmen more cautious, is too notoriouſly abſurd to require refutation. By examining attentively the form and poſition of the obeliſks of Egypt, it is eaſy to perceive, that they could never be intended as gnomons, according to the opinion ſo prevalent in Europe. Two were placed at the entrance of the temples; and when thoſe buildings could be approached by different ways, the number of ſuch ſpires was augmented in proportion. This is evident at the preſent day, in the ruins of the temple of Phylæ; in that of Thebes; and at the ſuppoſed tomb of Oſymandyas; a word evidently compoſed of *Mendes* and *Oſiris*.

"Thus, we find, that nothing like gnomons was the object; otherwiſe the abſurdity is evident of placing them ſo near each other, that their ſhadows muſt frequently be confounded together. Beſides, the upper part, called the *pyramidium*, could not give any preciſe indication without the addition of a globe, like that employed at Rome under Auguſtus and Conſtantius. Nothing of the kind, however, is mentioned by any ancient author, as having been practiſed by the Egyptians; and we ſee, by the paintings taken from the ruins of *Herculaneum*, and ſtill better by the Paleſtrina Moſaic, that the obeliſks are invariably re-

repreſented without a globe, or any place to inſert a ſtyle, or bar. When a Roman, named Maximus, was prefect of Egypt, he cut away the point, in order to place a globe on the obeliſk of Alexander: and this muſt have appeared to the Egyptians as ſacrilege. Thus the members of the Academy of Inſcriptions at Paris were very ill informed, when they made their report to the Academy of Sciences, relative to the antiquity of ſupporting the globes with obeliſks: for ſuch was never the practice of the Egyptians."

Miſcellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Eſq; with Memoirs of his Life and Writings compoſed by himſelf: illuſtrated from his Letters, with occaſional Notes and Narrative, by John Lord Sheffield. 4to. 2 Vols. 2l. 10s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

THE natural and reaſonable avidity, with which the remains of celebrated authors are ſought, is peculiarly ſtrengthened when a picture of the character, the manners, the diſpoſitions, and the ſtudies of the writer, forms a part of theſe intereſting papers.

The narrative, however, of the life of an eminent author muſt be infinitely more intereſting when written by himſelf. As compoſitions of this kind perhaps needs ſome apology, Mr Gibbon writes as follows:

"A ſincere and ſimple narrative of my own life may amuſe ſome of my leiſure hours; but it will ſubject me, and perhaps with juſtice, to the imputation of vanity. I may judge, however, from the experience both of paſt and of the preſent times, that the public are always curious to know the men who have left behind them any image of their minds: the moſt ſcanty accounts of ſuch men are compiled with diligence and peruſed with eagerneſs: and ſtudents of every claſs may derive a leſſon or an example from the moſt ſimilar to his own. My name may hereafter be placed among the thouſand articles of a Biographia Britannica: and I muſt be conſcious that no one is ſo well qualified as myſelf to deſcribe the ſeries of my thoughts and actions. The authority of my maſters, of the grave Thuanus and philoſophic Hume, might be ſufficient to juſtify my deſign; but it would not be difficult to produce a long liſt of ancients and moderns, who in various forms have exhibited their own portraits. Such portraits are often the moſt intereſting parts of their writings; and if they be ſincere we ſeldom complain of the minuteneſs or prolixity of theſe perſonal memorials. The lives of the younger Pliny, of Petrarch, and of Eraſmus are expreſſed in the epiſtles which they themſelves have given to the world. The Eſſays of Montagne and Sir William Temple bring us home to the houſes and boſoms of the authors: we ſmile without contempt at the headſtrong paſſions of Benevento Cellini, and the gay follies of Colley Cibber. The confeſſions of St Auſtin and Roſſeau diſcloſe the ſecrets of the human heart. The commentaries of the learned Huet have ſurvived his Evangelical Demonſtration; and the memoirs of Goldoni are more truly dramatic than his Italian comedies. The heretic and the churchman are ſtrongly marked in the characters of Whiſton and Biſhop Newton, and even the dulneſs of Michael de Marolles and Antony Wood, acquires ſome value from the faithful repreſentation of men and manners. That I am equal or ſuperior to ſome of theſe, the effects of modeſty or affectation cannot force me to diſſemble."

We will not reſume any thing of the life of Mr Gibbon, as an account has already been given in vol. 58. p. 87. The following trait of his private character, in a love connection, appears intereſting:

"I heſitate, from the apprehenſion of ridicule, when I approach the delicate ſubject of my early love. By this word I do not mean the polite attention, the gallantry without hope or deſign, which has originated in the ſpirit of chivalry, and is interwoven with the texture of French manners. I underſtand by this paſſion the union of deſire, friendſhip, and tenderneſs, which is enflamed by a ſingle female; which prefers her to the reſt of her ſex, and which ſeeks her poſſeſſion as the ſupreme or the ſole happineſs of our being. I need not bluſh at recollecting the object of my choice; and though my love was diſappointed of ſucceſs, I am rather proud that I was once capable of feeling ſuch a pure and exalted ſentiment. The perſonal attractions of Mademoiſelle Suſan Curchod were embelliſhed by the virtues and talents of the mind. Her fortune was humble, but her family was reſpectable. Her mother, a native of France,

had

had preferred her religion to her country. The profeſſion of her father did not extinguiſh the moderation and philoſophy of his temper *, and he lived contentedly with a ſmall ſalary and laborious duty, in the obſcure lot of miniſter of Craſſy, in the mountains that ſeparate the Pays de Vaud from the county of Burgundy. In the ſolitude of a ſequeſtered village, he beſtowed a liberal and even learned education on his only daughter. She ſurpaſſed his hopes by her proficiency in the ſciences and languages; and in her ſhort viſits to ſome relations at Lauſaune, the wit, the beauty and the erudition of Mademoiſelle Curchod were the theme of univerſal applauſe. The report of ſuch a prodigy awakened my curioſity: I ſaw and loved. I found her learned without pedantry, lively in converſation, pure in ſentiment, and elegant in manners; and the firſt ſudden emotion was fortified by the habits and knowledge of a more familiar acquaintance. She permitted me to make her two or three viſits at her father's houſe. I paſſed ſome happy days there in the mountains of Burgundy, and her parents honourably encouraged the connection. In a calm retirement the gay vanity of youth no longer fluttered in her boſom: ſhe liſtened to the voice of truth and paſſion, and I might preſume to hope that I had made ſome impreſſion on a virtuous heart. At Craſſy and Lauſanne I indulged my dream of felicity; but on my return to England I ſoon diſcovered that my father would not hear of this ſtrange alliance, and that without his conſent I was myſelf deſtitute and helpleſs. After a painful ſtruggle I yielded to my fate, I ſighed as a lover, I obeyed as a ſon; my wound was inſenſibly healed by time, abſence, and the habits of a new life. My cure was accelerated by a faithful report of the tranquillity and cheerfulneſs of the lady herſelf; and my love ſubſided in friendſhip and eſteem. The miniſter of Craſſy ſoon afterwards died, his ſtipend died with him; his daughter retired to Geneva, where, by teaching young ladies, ſhe earned a hard ſubſiſtence for herſelf and her mother: but in her loweſt diſtreſs ſhe maintained a ſpotleſs reputation and a dignified behaviour. A rich banker of Paris, a citizen of Geneva, had the good fortune and good ſenſe to diſcover and poſſeſs this ineſtimable treaſure; and in the capital of taſte and luxury ſhe reſiſted the temptations of wealth as ſhe had ſuſtained the hardſhips of indigence. The genius of her huſband has exalted him to the moſt conſpicuous ſtation in Europe. In every change of proſperity and diſgrace, he has reclined on the boſom of a faithful friend, and Mademoiſelle Curchod is now the wife of M. Necker the miniſter, and perhaps the legiſlator of the French monarchy."

(*Some farther extracts will be given in a future number.*)

* This is a ſcoff which is neither dictated by the ſpirit of moderation nor by that of true philoſophy.

The Hiſtory of the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governor-General of Bengal, before the High Court of Parliament in Weſtminſter Hall, on an Impeachment by the Commons of Great Britain, for High Crimes and Miſdemeanors. Containing the whole of the Proceedings and Debates in both Houſes of Parliament, relating to that celebrated Proſecution, from Feb. 17. 1786, until his acquittal, April 23. 1795. To which is added, an account of the Proceedings of various General Courts of the Honourable United Eaſt-India Company, held in conſequence of his Acquittal. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. *Debrett.*

THERE is a very great variety of matter compreſſed into this volume, not a little of which is highly intereſting. The Compiler and Editor ſeems to have poſſeſſed a ſpirit of patient perſeverance ſomewhat analogous to that which ſupported the illuſtrious ſubject of his publication during his long trial.

The introductory addreſs touches with an elegant brevity on all the ſubjects in the volume.—As a ſpecimen we ſhall tranſcribe what is ſaid of Mr Haſtings.

"Mr Haſtings is a man of gentle manners, and of an elegant mind. From his earlieſt years he has been devoted to ſtudy and to the ſervice of his country. In private life he has uniformly diſplayed univerſal benevolence to all around him, as well as moſt exemplary moderation in the government of his own paſſions—in the public characters in which he was ſucceſſively employed, the moſt impartial juſtice. His mind, active and comprehenſive at all times, roſe with an elaſtic force under every preſſure; and, conſe-

ſequently, his talents and virtues ſhone forth with the greateſt ſplendor in times of difficulty and danger. In 1768, at a criſis pregnant with danger, and full of alarm, he purſued thoſe meaſures which the impending calamities required. In another hemiſphere, and among nations governed by other religions, cuſtoms, and laws, he maintained the Britiſh dominion in India, by means exactly of the ſame kind with thoſe that acquired them. It has been juſtly obſerved, on the ſubject of legiſlation, that what is metaphyſically true may be in that very proportion politically falſe; and that in all caſes reſpect ſhould be had to times and circumſtances. It could ſcarcely be expected that Mr Haſtings, in circumſtances that admit of great latitude of conduct in Europe, ſhould attempt to weather the ſtorm in India by an European compaſs. Without violating the uſages and laws of Aſia, he combined and directed a large military force for the preſervation of our Aſiatic ſettlements.

"The confederacy of Europe with America, the irruption of Hyder into the Carnatic, the flight of Sir Thomas Rumbold from Madras, the ſupineneſs and imbecility of his ſucceſſors in that preſidency, the defeat of the Britiſh army under Sir Hector Munro, the exciſion of Colonel Baillie's detachment; all theſe circumſtances of improvidence, diſgrace, and diſaſter, ſtruck a temporary panic, and, for a time, unnerved the heart, and unſtrung the arm. He who was the firſt in mind as in ſtation, to whom every anxious and imploring eye was now turned, did not diſappoint the fond hopes and expectations of his countrymen. From the centre of Calcutta an energy was diffuſed throughout the whole of the Britiſh ſettlements in Hindoſtan. The Governor General diſplayed a dignity and elevation of mind that ſeemed to carry him wholly out of himſelf, as well as to ſink every private intereſt and concern in the grand purſuits of public ſpirit; and, notwithſtanding the very powerful oppoſition he had to encounter, he conducted the war at laſt to a proſperous and glorious iſſue.

"Such is Mr Haſtings, whom neither innocence, nor virtue, nor talents, nor complete and brilliant ſucceſs in the moſt arduous as well as important enterprize, was able to ſave from a proſecution not more ſurprizing in its origin than wonderful in its conduct: which, when we reflect on the ſpirit that dictated, perplexed, and protracted it, may be called, in the emphatic language of the Sacred Scriptures, a *fiery Trial*; and of which it may be remarked, that never was Trial ſo long protracted, or ſo completely triumphant over ſuch a combination of learning, ability, and political power.

"The public mind, by the obtruſion of never ceaſing aſſertion, aided by all the powers of oratory, was ſtunned into an apprehenſion that the late Governor General might not be found ſo free as was generally wiſhed, from all ground and ſhadow of reproach. Year paſſed on after year, and a degree of ſuſpicion was followed by a greater degree of indifference to the matter at iſſue.

"At laſt men began to wonder, that where accuſation was ſo loud, proof ſhould be ſo feeble; and public opinion, that had been the ſloweſt to give any degree of credit to his accuſers, formed the firſt and moſt certain preſage of his acquittal.

"Every thing in human affairs is mixed. Good is blended, and depends in ſome meaſure for its very eſſence on evil. But the ways of Providence, though myſterious, are juſt. The cauſe of temporary affliction has conſigned the name of Haſtings to immortal honour, by incorporating his life and actions with the juridical as well as the political and military hiſtory of his country. The charges brought againſt Mr Haſtings are not now to be conſidered as misfortunes, but as difficulties that have proved and ennobled his virtues."

The Proſperity of Great Britain, compared with the State of France, her Conqueſts, and Allies. Addreſſed principally to the Freeholders, Farmers, and Artificers of Great Britain, and particularly to thoſe of the County of Salop. By Rowland Hunt, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

AMONG other remarks which may well deſerve attention, we find the following on private juſtice in the diſtribution of property, as one of the means of preſerving our national proſperity:

"THE laying out of a landed Eſtate, and the letting of it, are important charges; they are a truſt for the good, not only of a man's own family, but of the community, for the preſent time, as well

as

as for poſterity. Whatever will make the moſt of an Eſtate in point of money, is by no means the only conſideration: what renders it of moſt ſervice to the community is alſo a principal object; and particularly the letting of lands at ſuch a rent, that, if cultivated with induſtry and judgment, the tenant may thrive when corn is at a price adapted to the labour of the country. The exertions of induſtry ſhould have every encouragement, but indolence ſhould be rooted out by every means in our power.

"The Farmer ſhould conſider, that as the price of corn is, ſo is every other commodity; and that as the conſumer purchaſes, ſo will he ſell his own goods. If corn is ſold at nine ſhillings, the collar-maker, the blackſmith, the cooper, the chandler, and all the other tradeſmen will ſell at their uſual prices; but if not, all the tradeſmen muſt raiſe their goods in one way or other. The ironmonger will not ſell nails by the long hundred; the chandler will not give thirteen to the dozen; the blackſmith cannot throw his farriery into the bill of iron work; and, in ſhort, either prices will be raiſed, or the uſual indulgences, which make farming and trade on a friendly footing with each other, will be with-held.—Now if the farmer ſells at nine ſhillings to the contractor, and he ſelling it again, and ſo repeatedly, till the conſumer buys it at twelve ſhillings; the farmer not only loſes the three ſhillings once; but in every thing he purchaſes, he feels the ill effect of one article, namely corn, being raiſed. This is as evident to every one who conſiders it, as the ſun at noonday; and is a reaſon for ſelling to the conſumer in the public market, at as reaſonable a price as the times will allow.

"So again the Tradeſman: if he ſells at a moderate price, he will turn ten pounds ten times over, while a perſon who ſells a little dearer than he ought, will not do the ſame thrice in the ſame time. This the late Mr Wedgewood felt as an honeſt man; practiſed like a wiſe man; left a noble fortune to his family; and his example to poſterity.

"So of the Labourer: the good will of an employer is worth more than twopence a day. When the price of labour is moderate, conſtant employment will be had univerſally; when it is not, foreign aid, and every kind of contract will be ſought for, to avoid a laſting burden. In ſhort, it is for the good of all, that all ſhould be well off: if the landlord is at eaſe, his repairs, draining, and other encouragements, will be obtained on proper terms; if the tenant, then will he cultivate well, and pay honeſtly; if the artificer or tradeſman, he will ſell good things, make good work, and can afford ſuch moderate credit, as much aſſiſts the benefit of ſociety: if the labourer is contented, he will work cheerfully, bring up his family to induſtry; will be the friend of his neighbours; and not liable to many temptations, which, in a ſtate of want, ſow the ſeeds of vice and miſery. In ſhort, it is good for all, that all ſhall be well off; and as God has proſpered us, let us not be wanting to ourſelves; but, as Britons and as Chriſtians, let us acknowledge our gratitude, by promoting the welfare of each other."

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POETRY.

ATTACHMENT TO HOME*.

Dear are thoſe plains which rugged rocks deform,
And dear the Hill which lifts him to the ſtorm.

YES! o'er his acres the green barley-blade
He values more than fields of cluſtering rice;
And rather ſhapes his way thro' plaſhy glade
Where crackles, at each ſtep, the ſheeted ice,
Than mid day groves of caſſia, that entice
The ſoul to pleaſure, far diffuſing balm:
To him more dear the oak-crown'd precipice,
Than the deep verdure of date-creſted palm,
Where all is lap'd in eaſe, one langour breathing calm.

To him more ſweet thro' aſhen woods to rove,
As eddying winds the foliage round him whirl,
Than cull the bloſſoms of an orange grove
Skirted by roſe-tree bowers, where rivulets purl
Mid baſil tufts, and odorous breezes curl
The ſtream beſprent with many a ſilver lote;
While, on the ſmooth canal, light ſhips unfurl
Their ſportive ſails, and gently as they float,
Flutter the billing doves, and croud the neighbouring cote.

While the gay gilded moſque ſhines, half conceal'd
By tamarinds and the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
And, as beneath their trembling verdure veil'd,
Airs, Eden-born, delicious incenſe pour
Softening the fervours of the ſummer hour!
While rich pomegranates bid their cooling ſeeds
To the parcht palate a keen ſenſe reſtore,
And, round each whiſpering iſlet of cane reeds
Its melon's grateful pulp the tepid water feeds.

Not ivory palaces, their roofs inlaid
With maſſy gold, where thrones of coral glow
Starr'd with the gems of Ormuz; not the ſhade
Ambroſial, waving its peach-flowers that blow
To pearly grapes, and kiſs the turf below,
The genuine ſon of Albion could induce
His dairy-meads, his fallows to forego:
Nor all the fruits, that bloom o'er every ſluice,
Would, in his mind, outvie the redſtreak's vermeil juice.

Nor, if to innocence a gentle ſmile
Beam, placid as the May's mild morning-break;
If, with a modeſt bluſh, to mark our iſle,
Mantle to veins of azure the fair cheek:
Are not the charms of foreign beauty weak,
Beauty that wantons with voluptuous air?
Can jetty ringlets that adorn the neck,
Sleek as they gliſten to the ſunny glare,
Rival, O Albion's dames, your amber-brightening hair?

Yet pleaſure views, and trembles at the gaze,
Thoſe gloſſy treſſes their luxuriance ſpread
To roſeate eſſences; the diamond-blaze
Of many a creſcent on the turban'd head,
Or the pearl luſtre as by rainbows fed;
The full Turk eye; the panting of the breaſt
Thro' gauze that ſeems to kindle; limbs that ſhed
Purpureal light by ſilken folds careſt,
And the rich zone that checks the thin tranſparent veſt.

See, as the roſe-lipt Almé weave the dance,
To melting airs they move, in amorous play;
Or, arch with nods and wreathed ſmiles, they glance
Their nimble feet to frolic meaſures gay:
The cymbal's notes to love new warmth convey:

* Given as a ſpecimen of *The Influence of Local Attachment*; a Poem juſt publiſhed.

The burning aloe breathes it fragrance round,
O'er all the light ſaloon with ſparkling ray
The diamond trembles to the dancer's bound,
While with fantaſtic mirth the dizzy roofs reſound.

See glowing virgins lave the poliſht limb,
What time they bid the muſky bath exhale
Its ſteaming odours, and along the brim
The dalliance of the loves laſcivious hail:
Or, when the clear night wafts her cooling gale,
See their fine forms, as eve's laſt colours die,
Slow on the flower embroider'd terrace fail;
While, glittering thro' its whole expanſe, the ſky
With its deep azure ſhade relieves the wearied eye.

SONNET.

INVITATION TO A FRIEND.

SINCE dark December ſhrouds the tranſient day,
And ſtormy Winds are howling in their ire,
Why com'ſt not thou, who always can'ſt inſpire
The ſoul of cheerfulneſs, and beſt array
A ſullen hour in ſmiles?—O! haſte to pay
The cordial viſit ſullen hours require!
Around the circling Walls a glowing fire
Shines;—but it vainly ſhines in this delay
To blend thy ſpirit's warm Promethean light
Come then, at Science, and at Friendſhip's call,
Their vow'd Diſciple;—come, for they invite;
The ſocial Powers without thee languiſh all.
Come,—that I may not *hear* the winds of night,
Nor *count* the heavy eve-drops as they fall!

DOCTOR A— TO DOCTER E.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

Quid belliceſus, Cantaber, &c. HOR.

COME, a truce, my dear friend, to the politic ſtrain;
Enough of reforming, and Burke, and Tom Paine:
Leave the French to their fate, the Allies to their plunder,
And ceaſe at man's folly and madneſs to wonder.
What alas! can we do? we may fret out our lives;
And plague with long faces our children and wives;
But to root from our iſle half the ills that infeſt her.
Aſks a Hercules' ſtrength, and the years of a Neſtor.

The ſpring-days of Youth, how they gallop away!
See, my head is grown bald, and your hair is turn'd grey!
The Loves and the Graces take wing with the ſwallow.
And ſport, joy, and frolic, are eager to follow.
Oh! let us arreſt them, ere yet they are gone!
A forehead of frowns will but haſten them on:
If ſhort be our ſpan, be contracted our troubles,
For a bubble of care is the worſt of all bubbles.

How I long all at eaſe on the turf to be laid,
Where high o'er my head waving trees mix their ſhade;
Where flow'rs all around their bright fragrance impart,
And thro' the rapt ſenſes joy flows to the heart.

Here Anacreon and Horace the hours ſhall prolong,
And teach me that life is no more than a ſong:
Or a friend of my youth ſhall partake the full bowl,
While a gale of paſt pleaſure wafts bleſs thro' the ſoul.

In the midſt of our chat, if ſome charmer be ſeen
With treſſes looſe flowing, to trip o'er the green,
We'll challenge her health in a glaſs running o'er,
And join the dear name with our Chloes of yore.

Such the gay colour'd draught of my ſummer deſires,
While Fancy but paints as Remembrance inſpires;
But once give her flight, and all bounds ſhe forſakes,
And joins your blithe troop in a *Tour to the Lakes.*

THE LASS OF FAIR WONE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BURGER.

BESIDE the parſon's bower of yew
Why ſtrays a troubled ſpright,
That peaks and pines, and dimly ſhines
Thro' curtains of the night?

Why ſteals along the pond of toads
A gliding fire ſo blue,
That lights a ſpot where grows no graſs,
Where falls no rain nor dew?

The parſon's daughter once was good,
And gentle as the dove,
And young and fair——and many came
To win the damſel's love.

High

High o'er the hamlet, from the hill,
Beyond the winding ſtream,
The windows of a ſtately houſe
In ſheen of evening gleam.

There dwelt in riot, rout, and roar,
A lord ſo frank and free;
That oft, with inward joy of heart,
The Maid beheld his glee.

Whether he met the dawning day,
In hunting trim ſo fine,
Or tapers, ſparkling from his hall,
Beſhone the midnight wine.

He ſent the maid his picture, girt
With diamond, pearl, and gold;
And ſilken-paper, ſweet with muſk,
This gentle meſſage told:

"Let go thy ſweathearts, one and all;
Shalt thou be baſely woo'd,
That worthy art to gain the heart
Of youths of noble blood?

The tale I would to thee bewray,
In ſecret muſt be ſaid:
At midnight hour I'll ſeek thy bower;
Fair laſs, be not afraid.

And when the amorous nightingale
Sings ſweetly to his mate,
I'll pipe my quail-call from the field:
Be kind, nor make me wait."

In cap and mantle clad he came,
At night with lonly tread;
Unſeen, and ſilent as a miſt.
And huſh'd the dogs with bread.

And when the amorous nightingale
Sung ſweetly to his mate,
She heard his quail-call in the field,
And, ah! ne'er made him wait.

The words he whiſper'd were ſo ſoft,
They won her ear and heart:
How ſoon will ſhe, who loves, believe!
How deep a lover's art!

No lure, no ſoothing guiſe, he ſpar'd,
To baniſh virtuous ſhame;
He called on holy God above,
As witneſs to his flame.

He claſp'd her to his breaſt, and ſwore
To be for ever true:
"O yield thee to my wiſhful arms,
Thy choice thou ſhalt not rue."

And while ſhe ſtrove, he drew her on,
And led her to the bower
So ſtill, ſo dim—and round about
Sweet ſmelt the beans in flower.

There beat her heart, and heav'd her breaſt
And pleaded every ſenſe;
And there the glowing breath of luſt
Did blaſt her innocence.

But when the fragrant beans began
Their fallow blooms to ſhed,
Her ſparkling eyes their luſtre loſt;
Her cheek, it roſes fled:

And when ſhe ſaw the pods increaſe,
The ruddier cherries ſtain,
She felt her ſilken robe grew tight,
Her waiſt new weight ſuſtain.

And when the mowers went a-field,
The yellow corn to ted,
She felt her burden ſtir within,
And ſhook with tender dread.

And when the winds of autumn hiſt
Along the ſtubble field;
Then could the damſel's piteous plight
No longer be conceal'd.

Her ſire, a harſh and angry man,
With furious voice revil'd:
"Hence from my ſight! I'll none of thee—
I harbour not thy child."

And faſt, amid her fluttering hair,
With clenched fiſt he gripes,
And ſeiz'd a leathern thong, and laſh'd
Her ſide with ſounding ſtripes.

Her lily ſkin, ſo ſoft and white,
He ribb'd with bloody wales;
And thruſt her out, tho' black the night,
Tho' ſleet and ſtorm aſſails.

Up the harſh rock, on flinty paths,
The maiden had to roam;
On tottering feet ſhe grop'd her way,
And ſought her lover's home.

"A mother thou haſt made of me,
Before thou mad'ſt a wife:
For this, upon my tender breaſt,
Theſe livid ſtripes are rife:

Behold."—And then, with bitter ſobs,
She ſank upon the floor—
"Make good the evil thou haſt wrought;
My injur'd name reſtore."

"Poor ſoul; I'll have thee hous'd and nurs'd;
Thy terrors I lament.
Stay here; we'll have ſome further talk—
The old one ſhall repent.—"

"I have no time to reſt and wait;
That ſaves not my good name:
If thou with honeſt ſoul haſt ſworn,
O leave me not to ſhame!

But at the holy alter be
Our union ſanctified;
Before the people and the prieſt
Receive me for thy bride."

"Unequal matches muſt not blot
The honours of my line:
Art thou of wealth or rank for me,
To harbour thee as mine?

What's fit and fair I'll do for thee;
Shalt yet retain my love—
Shalt wed my huntſman—and we'll then
Our former tranſports prove."

"Thy

"Thy wicked foul, hard-hearted man,
May pangs in hell await!
Sure, if not suited for thy bride,
I was not for thy mate.

Go, seek a spouse of nobler blood,
Nor God's just judgments dread—
So shall, ere long, some base born wretch
Defile thy marriage-bed—

Then, traitor, feel how wretched they
In hopeless shame immerst;
Then smite thy forehead on the wall,
While horrid curses burst.

Roll thy dry eyes in wild despair—
Unsooth'd thy grinning woe:
Thro' thy pale temples fire the ball,
And sink to fiends below."

Collected then, she started up,
And thro' the hissing sleet,
Thro' thorn and briar, thro' flood and mire,
She fled with bleeding feet.

"Where now," she cry'd "my gracious God!
What refuge have I left?"
And reach'd the garden of her home,
Of hope in man bereft.

On hand and foot she feebly crawl'd
Beneath the bower unblest;
Where withering leaves and gathering snow
Prepar'd her only rest.

There rending pains and darting throes
Assailed her shuddering frame;
And from her womb a lovely boy
With wail and weeping came.

Forth from her hair a silver pin
With hasty hand she drew,
And prest against its tender heart,
And the sweet babe she slew!

Erst when the act of blood was done,
Her soul its guilt abhorr'd:
"My Jesus! what has been my deed?
Have mercy on me, Lord!

With bloody nails, beside the pond,
Its shallow grave she tore:
"There rest in God; there shame and want
Thou canst not suffer more:

Me vengeance waits. My poor, poor child,
Thy wound shall bleed afresh,
When ravens from the gallows tear
Thy mother's mould'ring flesh."—

Hard by the bower her gibbet stands:
Her skull is still to shew;
Its seems to eye the barren grave,
Three spans in length below.

That is the spot where grows no grass;
Where falls no rain nor dew;
Whence steals along the pond of toads
A hovering fire so blue.

And nightly, when the ravens come,
Her ghost is seen to glide;
Pursues and tries to quench the flame,
And pines the pool beside.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Correct List of the Members *returned to serve in the* New Parliament, *for the several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, &c. in* England, Scotland, *and* Wales, *alphabetically arranged.*

*** Those printed in *Italics* were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus * are new for the respective places.—All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus ¶ are returned for more than one place.

Abingdon,	*Philip Metcalf 1
Agmondesham,	T. D. Tyrwhitt 1
	C. D. Gerrard
St Albans,	Lord Bingham 1
	T. S. D. Bucknell
Aldborough, Suffolk,	*M. A. Taylor 3
	*Sir J. Aubrey 6
Aldborough, Yorkshire,	R. M. Chiswell 1
	*C. Duncombe 1
Andover,	B. Lathieullier 6
	Hon. C. Wallop
Anglesea,	Hon. A. Paget 1
Appleby,	*J. Courtenay 4
	Hon. J. Tufton
Arundel,	Sir G. Thomas 1
	J. Greene
Ashburton,	Sir R. Mackreth 5
	L. Palk 3 ¶
Aylesbury,	Scroope Bernard 3
	General Lake 1
Banbury,	*Dudley North 1
Barnstaple,	J. Cleveland 6
	R. Wilson
Bath,	Lord Weymouth 4
	Sir R. P. Arden 4
Beaumaris,	*Lord Newborough*
Bedfordshire,	Hon. A. St John 4
	J. Osborne 1
Bedford Town	S. Whitbread jun. 1
	W. Colhoun 3
Bedwin,	*Gen. Bruce 1
	J. Woodhouse
Beeralston,	Sir J. Mitford 1
	W. Mitford
Berkshire,	G. Vansittart 3
	C. Dundas 1

Ber-

Berwick Town,	Col. Callender 1
	*Earl Tyrconnel 6
Beverley,	*W. Tatton,*
	N. C. Burton
Bewdly,	*Miles Peter Andrews*
Biſhop's Caſtle,	W. Clive 5
	H. Strachey 5
Bleehingly,	*Sir L. Copley*
	J. Stein
Bodmyn,	Sir J. Morſhed 4
	*J. Neſbitt 4
Boroughbridge,	*Sir John Scot 4
	F. Burdett
Boſſiny,	Hon. J. S. Wortley 6
	J. Lubbock
Boſton,	T. Fydall 1
	Lord Milſinton
Brackley,	J. W. Egerton 5
	S. Haynes 3
Bramber,	*J. Adams 3
	Sir C. W. R. Boughton
Breconſhire,	Sir C. Morgan 4
Brecon Town,	Charles Morgan 1
Bridgenorth,	J. Whitmore 1
	J. H. Browne 5
Bridgewater,	*G. Pocock,*
	Jeffrey Allen
Bridport,	G. R. Barclay 1
	C. Sturt 1
Briſtol,	Lord Sheffield 3
	*C. Bragge 1
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	J. Grenville 6
Buckingham Town,	G. Nugent 1
	*T. Grenville 1
Callington,	Sir J. Call 1
	P. Orchard 3
Calne,	J. Jekyl 1
	*Sir F. Baring 1
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	Hon. C. Yorke 1
Cambridge Univerſity,	Rt. Hon. W. Pitt 4
	Lord Euſton 4
Cambridge Town,	R. Manners 3
	E. Finch 3
Camelford,	*W. J. Denniſon,*
	J. J. Angerſtein
Canterbury,	✓ *J. Butler,*
	S. E. Sawbridge
Cardiff,	Lord J. E. Stuart 1
Cardiganſhire,	*Thomas Jones 5
Cardigan Town,	*Hon. J. Vaughan*
Carliſle,	J. C. Curwen 1
	Sir F. Vane
Carmarthenſhire,	Sir James Hamlyn 1
Carmarthen Town,	*M. D. Magens*
Carnarvonſhire,	Sir R. Williams 1
Carnarvon Town,	*Hon. Edward Paget*
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	H. Churchill
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	T. Cholmondeley
Cheſter,	Lord Belgrave 3
	T. Groſvenor 8
Chicheſter,	T. Steel 4
	G. W. Thomas 3
Chippenham,	J. Dawkins 3
	G. Fludyer 4
Chriſtchurch,	G. Roſe 3
	W. S. Roſe
Cirenceſter,	H. Beach 1
	R. Preſton 1
Clithero,	*Ld E. C. Bentinck 3
	Hon. R. Curzon
Cockermouth,	J. B. Garforth 4
	E. Burrows
Colcheſter,	R. Thornton 3
	* Lord Muncaſter 1
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	H. Bankes 4
Cornwall,	Sir W. Lemon 6
	F. Gregor 1
Coventry,	*W. W. Bird*
	N. Jeffreys
Cricklade,	Lord Porcheſter 1
	T. Eſtcourt 1
Cumberland,	Sir H. Fletcher 6
	J. Lowther
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	E. Baſtard 4
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Denbigh Town,	Richard Myddleton 1
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	E. M. Mundy 1
Derby Town,	Ld. G. H. Cavendiſh 5
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Devizes,	Henry Addington 3
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	*L. Palk 3 ¶
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	F. J. Browne 3
Dorcheſter,	F. Fane 1
	Hon. C. Aſhley 1
Dover,	C. S. Pybus 1
	J. Trevanion 2
Downton,	Sir W. Scott 1
	Hon. B. Bouverie 1
Droitwich,	Hon. A. Foley 5
	Sir E. Winnington 2
Dunwich,	Lord Huntingfield 1
	Snowden Barne
Durhamſhire,	R. Milbanke 1
	R. Burdon 1
Durham City,	W. Lambton 3
	Sir H. Tempeſt 1
Eaſt Looe,	✓ Col. R. Wood 3
	✓ C. Arbuthnot 1
St Edmunſbury	Sir C. Davers 6
	Lord F. Hervey

Eſſex,

Eſſex,	T. B. Bramſton 5 J. Bullock 7
Eveſham,	T. Thompſon 1 *G. Thelluſſon*
Exeter,	J. Baring 1 *Sir C. W. Bampfylde*
Eye,	Admiral Cornwallis 4 *M. Singleton*
Flintſhire,	Sir R. Moyſton 8 dead
Flint Town,	Watkin Williams 1
Powey,	P. Rathleigh 6 *R. P. Carew 3
Gatton,	*J. Petre* *Sir G. Heathcote* ¶
St Germains,	Hon. W. Elliot 1 *Lord Grey 1
Glamorganſhire,	Tho. Wyndham 3
Glouceſterſhire,	G. Berkeley 4 *Marq. Worceſter 3
Glouceſter City,	J. Pitt 3 Hon. H. Howard 1
Grampound,	*R. Stewell* *B. Edwards*
Grantham,	G. Sutton 5 S. York 1
Grimſby,	*A. Boucherett* *W. Melliſh*
Grinſtead Eaſt,	N. Dance 1 *J. Strange*
Guildford,	Hon. T. Onſlow 5 *Gen. Norton*
Hampſhire,	Sir W. Heathcote 2 W. Chute 1
Harwich,	J. Robinſon 4 *R. Hopkins 7
Haſlemere,	*J. Lowther 5 J. C. Satterthwaite 1
Haſtings,	*Sir J. Sanderſon 1 *N. Vanſittart*
Haverfordweſt,	Lord Kenſington 9
Helſton,	C. Abbot 1 —— *Richards*
Herefordſhire,	T. Harley 6 *R. Biddulph*
Hereford City,	J. Scudamore 7 dead J. Walwyn 3
Hertfordſhire,	W. Plumer 7 W. Baker 3
Hertford Town	J. Calvert 1 Baron Dimſdale 1
Heydon,	*Chriſt. Atkinſon* 1 Sir L. Darrel 1
Heytſbury,	Viſc. Cliefden 1 *Sir J. Leiceſter*
Higham Ferrars,	Serjeant J. Adair 1
Hindon,	T. Wildman 1 *M. G. Lewis*
Honiton,	*G. Shum* *C. Chambers*
Horſham,	* Sir J. Macpherſon 4 *J. Fox.*
Huntingdonſhire,	Ld Hinchinbroke 1 *Ld F. Montagu*
Huntingdon Town	* W. H. Fellows 3 J. Calvert, jun. 1
Hythe,	Sir C. F. Radcliffe 7 W. Evelyn 6
Ilcheſter,	*Sir R. Clayton 3 *W. Dickenſon, jun.*
Ipſwich,	A. C. Crickett 3 *Sir A. S. Hammond*
St Ive's,	W. Praed 4 *Sir R. C. Glynn*
Kent,	Sir E. Knatchbull 1 *Sir W. Geary*
King's Lynn,	Hon. H. Walpole 4 —— Folkes 1
Kingſton,	S. Thornton 3 *Sir C. Turner*
Knareſborough,	Ld. J. Townſhend 3 J. Hare 4
Lancaſhire,	T. Stanley 1 J. Blackburne 1
Lancaſter,	J. Dent 1 *R. Penn*
Launceſton,	*Hon. J. Rawdon,* *J. Brogden*
Lieceſterſhire,	W. Pochin 4 Hon. P. A. Curzon 3
Leiceſter Town	S. Smith 3 Lord Radcliffe 3
Leominſter,	J. Hunter 3 *G. A. Pollen*
Liſkeard,	Hon. E. Elliot 4 Hon. J. Elliot 3
Leſtwithiel,	*H. Sloane 3 *W. Drummond*
Lewes,	T. Kemp 4 *J. C. Pelham*
Lincolnſhire,	R. Vyner 1 *Sir G. Heathcote* ¶
Lincoln City	Hon. Col. Rawdon 1 *R. Elliſon*
Litchfield,	Lord G. L. Gower 1 T. Anſon 3
Liverpool,	Gen. Tarleton 1 *Col. Gaſcoyne*
LONDON,	Ald. Lufhington 1 W. Curtis (Lord Mayor) 1 *Ald. Combe,* Ald. Anderſon 1
Ludlow,	Hon. R. Clive 1 R. P. Knight 4
Luggerſhall,	*Earl Dalkeith 1 *T. Everet*
Lyme Regis,	Hon. H. Fane 6 Hon. T. Fane 3
Lymington,	Sir H. B. Neale 1 *W. Manning 1
Maidſtone,	M. Bloxham 3 *Gen. O. Delancey*

Malden,

Malden,	J. H. Strutt 1
	C. C. Weſtern 1
Malmſbury,	*P. J. Thelluſon*
	S. Smith
Malton,	Lord Milton 1
	W. Baldwin 1
Marlborough,	*Lord Bruce*
	Hon. J. Bruce
Marlow,	Tho. Williams 1
	Owen Williams
St Mawes,	Sir W. Young 3
	*Gen. Nugent 1
St Michael,	C. Hawkins 3
	*S. Luthington 1
Merionethſhire,	R. W. Vaughan
Midhurſt,	*Hon. S. Douglas 1
	*C. Long 3
Middleſex,	W. Mainwaring 2
	G. Byng 1
Milbourne Port,	*Lord Paget 1
	Sir R. Ainſlie
Minehead,	J. F. Luttrel 5
	*J. Langſton 1
Monmouthſhire,	Gen. Rooke 1
	C. Morgan
Monmouth Town,	*Vice Ad. Thompſon*
Montgomeryſhire,	F. Lloyd 1
Montgomery Town,	W. Keene 1
Morpeth,	Lord Morpeth 1
	W. Huſkiſſon
Newark,	J. M. Sutton 4
	Col. M. Wood 1
Newcaſtle under Lynne,	W. Egerton 1
	W. Bootle
Newcaſtle upon Tyne,	Sir M. W. Ridley 6
	C. Brandling 3
Newport, Cornwall,	*J. Richardſon,*
	—— *Northey*
Newport, Hants,	* J. C. Jervoiſe ¶ 5
	E. Ruſhworth ¶
Newton, Lancaſhire,	Col. Leigh 4
	T. Brooke 1
Newton, Hants,	*Sir R. Worſley*
	C. S. Le Fevre
Norfolk,	T. W. Coke 3
	Sir J. Wodehouſe 3
Northallerton,	H. Pierce 5
	Hon. E. Lafcelles 1
Northamptonſhire,	T. Powys 5
	F. Dickens 3
Northampton Town,	Hon. S. Percival 1
	Hon. E. Bouverie 1
Northumberland,	Charles Grey 3
	Col. T. R. Beaumont 1
Norwich,	W Wyndham 4
	Hon. H. Hobart 3
Nottinghamſhire,	*Lord W. Bentinck,*
	E. Pierrepoint
Nottingham Town,	R. Smith 5
	D. P. Coke 5
Oakhampton,	*T. Tyrwhitt*
	R. B. Robſon
Orford,	Lord R. Seymour 1
	*Hon. M. Stuart
Oxfordſhire,	*Lord C. Spencer*
	J. Fane
Oxford City,	F. Burton 4
	H. Peters
Oxford Univerſity,	Sir W. Dolben 5
	F. Page 6
Pembrokeſhire,	Lord Milford 3
Pembroke Town,	Hugh Barlow 5
Penrhyn,	*T. Wallace 1
	W. Meek
Peterborough,	Hon. L. Damer 3
	R. Benyon 6
Petersfield,	W. Joliffe 8
	H. Jolliffe
Plymouth,	Sir F. L. Rogers 1
	Major Elford
Plympton,	*W. Adams*
	W. Mitchell
Pontefract,	J. Smith 4
	Lord Galway
Poole,	*Hon. C. Stewart,*
	J. Jeffery
Portſmouth,	Hon. T. Erſkine 2
	*Lord H. Seymour 3
Preſton,	Sir H. Houghton 1
	Lord Stanley
Queenborough,	J. Serjeant 1
	E. Nepean
Radnorſhire,	*W. Wilkins*
Radnor Town,	Lord Malden 1
Reading,	F. Anneſley 5
	R. A. Neville 5
Retford, Eaſt	Sir W. Amcots 2
	W. Petrie
Richmond,	Hon. L. Dundas 1
	C. G. Beauclerk
Rippon,	Sir G. A. Winn 3
	W. Lawrence 6
Rocheſter,	Admiral Sir R. King 2
	Hon. H. Tufton
Romney, New	*J. Fordyce*
	J. W. Willett
Rutlandſhire,	G. N. Edwards 3
	Sir W. Lowther
Rye,	Lord Hawkeſbury 1
	*R. Dundas 1
Ryegate,	Hon. J. S. Cooks 1
	J. S. Yorke 1
Saliſbury,	W. Huſſey 7
	Hon. W. H. Bouverie 5
Saltaſh,	E. Bearcroft 3
	Lord Macdonald
Sandwich,	Sir H. Mann 1
Sarum, New	Sir P. Stephens 8
Sarum, Old	*Earl Mornington 1
	G. Hardinge 4

Salisbury
Lord Buckingham
Jno Rogerston

Scarborough,	Col. E. Phipps 1 *Lord C. Somerſet*	*Warwickſhire,*	Sir G. S. Evelyn 1 Sir J. Mordaunt 1
Seaford,	*C. R. Ellis 1 *G. Ellis*	*Warwick Town*	Hon. G. Villiers 1 *S. R. Gauſſen*
Shaftſbury,	P. Benfield 1 *W. Boyd*	*Wells,*	Clement Tudway 1 *C. W. Taylor*
Shoreham,	C. W. Wyndham 1 *Sir C. Biſhopp*	*Wendover,*	* G. Canning 1 * J. H. Adington 1
Shrewſbury,	Sir W. Pulteney 3 *Hon. W. Hill*	*Wenlock,*	Hon. J. Simpſon 1 C. Foreſter 1
✓ *Shropſhire,*	Sir R. Hill 4 J. Kynaſton 3	*Woebly,*	Lord G. Thynne 1 *Lord J. Thynne*
Somerſetſhire,	W. G. Langton 1 *W. Dickinſon*	*Weſtbury,*	✓ *Sir H. Paulett* *Sir J. Mildmay*
Southampton,	J. Amyatt 1 G. H. Roſe 1	*Weſtloe,*	*J. Buller* *S. Sitwell*
Southwark,	H. Thornton 4 *G. W. Thelluſſon*	*Weſtminſter,*	Rt Hon. C. J. Fox 6 * Sir A. Gardner 1
Staffordſhire,	Lord Gower 3 Sir E. Littleton 3	*Weſtmoreland,*	Sir M. Le Fleming 5 J. Lowther 5
Stafford Town,	R. B. Sheridan 4 Hon. E. Monckton 4	*Weymouth, &c.*	Sir J. Pulteney 3 A. Stuart 1
Stamford,	Sir G. Howard 5 Earl of Carysfort 3		G. T. Steward 1 *W. Garthſhore 1
Styning,	J. Henniker Major 1 *J. M. Lloyd*	*Whitechurch,*	J. T. Townſhend 8 *Hon. W. Brodrick*
Stockbridge,	J. F. Barham 1 G. Porter 1	*Wigan,*	J. Cotes 4 Hon. O. Bridgman 5
Sudbury,	* W. Smith 3 *Sir J. Marriott*	*Wilton,*	Viſc. Fitzwilliam 3 Gen. Goldſworthy 1
Suffolk,	Sir C. Bunbury 2 *Lord Brome*	*Wiltſhire,*	Ambr. Goddard 6 H. P. Wyndham 1
Surrey,	Lord W. Ruſſel 3 Sir J. Frederick 1	*Winchelſea,*	R. Barwell 1 * W. Currie 1
Suſſex,	Hon. T. Pelham 4 Col. C. Lennox 1	*Wincheſter,*	Sir R. Gamon 3 * Lord Palmerſton 7
Tamworth,	Robert Peel 1 *T. Carter*	*Windſor,*	*Hon. R. F. Greville* *H. Iſherwood*
Taviſtock,	Hon. R. Fitzpatrick 6 Lord J. Ruſſel 2	*Woodſtock,*	Sir H. W. Daſhwood 6 *Lord Lavington*
Taunton,	Sir B. Hammett 4 *W. Moreland*	*Worceſterſhire,*	Hon. E. Foley 6 W. Lygon 5
Tewkeſbury,	J. Martin 5 W. Dodeſwell 1	*Worceſter City,*	E. Wigley 2 *Abr. Roberts*
Thetford,	J. R. Burch 1 * J. Harriſon 4	*Wotton Baſſet,*	*J. Deniſon* *E. Clarke*
Thirſke,	Sir G. P. Turner 3 *Sir T. Frankland*	*Chipping Wycomb,*	Earl of Wycomb 3 *Sir J. Daſhwood*
Tiverton,	Hon. D. Ryder 2 Hon. R. Ryder 1	*Yarmouth, Norfolk,*	*Gen. S. Howe* *Ld C. Townſhend* dead
Totneſs,	Lord Arden 4 *Lord G. Seymour*	*Yarmouth, Hants,*	J. C. Jervoiſe 5¶ *E. Ruſhworth* ¶
Tregony,	*Sir R. Copley* *J. Nichols*	*Yorkſhire,*	W. Wilberforce 4 *Hon. H. Laſcelles*
Truro,	*J. L. Gower* *J. L. Lemon*	*York City,*	R. S. Milnes 3 Sir W. M. Milner 1
Wallingford,	Sir F. Sykes 4 * Lord Eardley 6		
Wareham,	Lord R. Spencer 1 *C. Ellis*		

SCOTCH COUNTIES.

Aberdeen,	James Ferguſon 3
Air	*Col. H. Montgomery*

Argyl,

Argyl,	Lord F. Campbell 6
Banff,	*William Grant 1
Berwick,	*J. Baillie, junior*
Bute,	*Hon. Fred. Stuart*
Cromarty and Nairn,	*Col. H. F. Campbell*
Dumbarton,	*W. C. Bontine*
Dumfries,	Sir Robert Lawrie 4
Edinburgh,	Robert Dundas 1
Elgin and Forres,	*James Brodie*
Fife,	*Sir William Erskine*
Forfar,	*Sir David Carnegie*
Haddington,	Hew H. Dalrymple 1
Inverness,	—— *Frazer, jun.*
Kincardine,	Robert Barclay 5
Kinross and Clackmanan,	*Sir Ralph Abercrombie*
Kircudbright,	Patrick Heron 1
Lanark,	Sir J. S. Denham 1
Linlithgow,	Hon. John Hope 1
Orkney and Zetland,	*Lieut. Robert Honeyman*
Peebles,	William Montgomery 1
Perth,	Col. Thomas Graham 1
Renfrew,	*Boyd Alexander*
Ross,	*Sir Charles Ross 3
Roxburgh,	Sir George Douglas 3
Selkirk,	Mark Pringle 1
Stirling,	*Adm. Sir G. K. Elphinstone*
Sutherland,	*Gen. Grant*
Wigtown,	*Hon. W. Stuart*

SCOTCH BOROUGHS.

Edinburgh,	Rt Hon. Henry Dundas 5
Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Inverbervie,	A. Allardyce 1
Anstruther East and West Pittenweem, Crail, and Kilrenny,	*J. Anstruther 4
Ayr, Irvine, Rothsay, and Campbeltown,	John Campbell 1
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan,	*Hon. Alex. Hope*
Dysart, Kirkaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn,	*Sir J. Erskine St Clair 4
Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverurie,	Alex. Brodie 1
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres,	Sir H. Monro 1
Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen,	Wm Madowall 1
Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder,	*Robert Baird*
Peebles, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Selkirk,	*Ld Stopford 1
Perth, Dundee, St Andrew's Forfar, and Cupar,	*David Scott 1
Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, and Culross,	‡
Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall,	*Wm Dundas 1
Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranraer,	*J. Spalding*

‡ Disputed election between *Col. A. C. Johnstone* and *Sir John Henderson.*

SCOTCH PEERS.

June 30. This day came on, at Holyroodhouse, the election for the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, when the following were chosen:

*Marq. of Tweedale	*Earl of Aboyne
*Earl of Errol	Earl of Breadalbane
*Earl of Caffillis	Earl of Stair
*Earl of Strathmore	Earl of Glasgow
Earl of Dumfries	Lord Cathcart
Earl of Elgin	Lord Somerville
*Earl of Dalhousie	Lord Torpichen
*Earl of Northesk	*Lord Napier

By the foregoing list it appears one half of the Peers in last Parliament are changed: These are the

Earl of Lauderdale	Earl of Kellie
Earl of Selkirk	Earl of Balcarres
Earl of Eglintoune	Earl of Hopetoun
Earl of Moray	Viscount Stormont

The latter, of course, being now an English Peer.—Those marked * are the new Members.

METHOD TO DESTROY THE BLACK CLOCK.

THERE is a small species of the insect, called *Black Clocks*, which generally infest the gardens in the country, and are destructive to several fruits, particularly strawberries.—It has been accidentally discovered, that the tops of bean plants will kill them, and the experiment has been tried in many instances with the desired success.—The mode is simply to strew those plants among the fruits.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Whitehall, June 18.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies.

Head-quarters, St Lucia, May 1.

Sir, In my letter of the 9th of April, I expreſſed a deſire to detach a body of troops to take poſſeſſion of Demerary, provided that Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford me the neceſſary naval force.

The Admiral, upon my application to him for that purpoſe, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Picque, and Babet, on board of which, and the Grenada tranſport, with ſome ſmall veſſels, Major-Gen. Whyte, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th regiments, and a detachment of the royal artillery, embarked and ſailed on the 18th ult.

On the 21ſt this ſquadron arrived upon the coaſt of Demerary; and on the 22d the Governor and Council were ſummoned to ſurrender the colony to his Britannic Majeſty, upon the conditions which I have the honour herewith to incloſe. The next day the terms were agreed to, the capitulation ſigned, and the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of the fort and colony. Lieut.-Col. Hiſlop of the 39th regiment is left Commandant of Demerary and Eſſequibo.

Major Gen. Whyte was to proceed to take poſſeſſion of the neighbouring colony of Berbice; and, after making the neceſſary arrangements, he is ordered to repair to St Domingo.

From the accounts received, there is produce of immenſe value at Demerary, which will be immediately ſhipped for Great Britain. I have the honour to be, &c. R. ABERCROMBY.

[Follows Gen. Whyte's letter, giving an account of the expedition and the correſpondence with the Governor, relative to the ſurrender of Demerary;] at the concluſion Gen. Whyte ſays:

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform your Excellency, that from every information I have received, and from above ſeventy ſhips being actually loaded with the produce of the country, now in the river (moſt of which will be ſent to England), and from every account of the fertility of the ſoil, it is a moſt important acquiſition to Great Britain.

The colony of Berbice adjoining to this being a ſeparate Government, I ſhall direct my attention to it without delay; and I ſhall leave Lieut. Col. Hiſlop in the command here, agreeable to your Excellency's directions.

The Thetis, a Dutch frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter of 12 guns, are added to the fleet; and Capt. Parr has given directions for deſtroying or bringing down the river a French brig privateer of force." I have the honour to be.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Major-Gen.

Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Head-quarters, St Lucia, May 2.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that on the 22d of April, the fleet, with the troops deſtined for the attack of St Lucia, ſailed from Carliſle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Martin Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir John Laforey ſtill retained the command. On the 24th Sir John reſigned the command to Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh C. Chriſtian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th, we ſailed for St Lucia. The diſpoſition for landing was arranged in the following manner: Major-General Campbell was ordered to diſembark with 1700 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without oppoſition, except ſome ſhots fired from Pigeon Iſland.

In the morning of the 27th he advanced to Choc Bay. As ſoon as the head of the column began to appear, the center diviſion of the army diſembarked near the village of Choc, upon which about 500 men, who had faintly oppoſed Major-General Campbell on his march, retired from Angier's plantation to Morne Chabot. This Morne is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt commanding poſts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune, and as it was abſolutely neceſſary to occupy it, to be able to inveſt Morne Fortune on the north ſide, two detachments from the army under the command of Brigadier-General Moore and Brigadier-General Hope, were ordered to march that evening to attack it on two different ſides. Brig. Gen. Moore marched at twelve that night, by the moſt circuitous road, with ſeven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Abercromby, and 100 of Malcolm's

Ran-

Rangers, with 50 of Lowenſtein's. Brigadier-General Hope, with 350 men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lowenſtein's took the ſhorter road.

From a miſcalculation of time, ariſing from the information of guides, Brigadier-General Moore's diviſion fell in with the advanced picquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected. Finding that his march was diſcovered, and that it was impoſſible to halt the troops, who, from the narrowneſs of the path, were obliged to march in ſingle files, the Brigadier inſtantly decided to riſk the attack with his own diviſion, in which he was well ſeconded by the ſpirit of the troops, who formed with all the expedition which the ground would admit of, and after a conſiderable reſiſtance carried the poſt. Brigadier-General Hope's diviſion marched with ſo much preciſion, that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and if fortunately the attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. Brigadier-General Moore ſpeaks handſomely of the behaviour of the troops under his command. A return of the loſs is herewith incloſed. From 40 to 50 of the enemy were found killed, and 200 ſtand of arms, with ſome ammunition, taken. The next day Brigadier-General Moore occupied Morne Duchaſſaux, in the rear of Morne Fortune.

The diviſion under the command of Major General Morſhead, which was deſtined to land at Ance la Ray, did not complete their diſembarkation for ſome days, owing to their ſhips falling to leeward. They are now in poſſeſſion of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and inveſt Morne Fortune on the ſouth ſide.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the difficulty of communication in this country, and as Morne Fortune is now in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, it will require time and much labour to erect the neceſſary batteries to reduce it.

Yeſterday the enemy attacked the advanced poſt of the grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieut. Col. Macdonald, of the 54th regiment, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, though I am ſorry to add, that we had ſeveral officers and 40 or 50 men killed and wounded, a return of which I herewith incloſe. The only officer killed was Capt. Kerr of the York Rangers; the reſt are ſlightly wounded, among whom is Major Napier of the 63d.

From the beſt information I can obtain, the enemy have a garriſon of about 2000 well diſciplined black troops, ſome hundred whites, and a number of black people, who have taken refuge in the fortreſs.

Sir Hugh Chriſtian has, upon every occaſion, exerted himſelf to afford me every poſſible aſſiſtance from the Royal Navy. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I ſhould be guilty of a great omiſſion, if I did not particulary mention the zeal and intelligence of Lieut. Col. Roſs, of the 21ſt infantry, in Brigadier General Moore's attack on the 28th of April, at Morne Chabot. To this officer I am under great obligation.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-quarters, St Lucia, May 4.

SIR, It having been part of the original plan for the inveſtment of Morne Fortune, to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the baſe of the mountain on the ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ſhips of war, it naturally fell to the ſhare of Major-Gen. Morſhead to execute that ſervice.

To render the ſucceſs more ſecure, Brigadier-Gen. Hope was detached from the ſide of Morne Chabot with 350 men of the 42d regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, ſupported by the 55th regiment, which was poſted at Ferrands; and yeſterday morning Major-Gen. Morſhead was ordered to march in two columns, the right to croſs the river of the Grand Cul de Sac at Cools, and the left at the mouth of the ſame river, where it falls into the bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Major-Gen. Morſhead being taken ill, was obliged to reſign the command to Brigadier-Gen. Perryn.

Brigadier-Gen. Hope carried the battery Seche, within a ſhort diſtance of the works of the Morne Fortune, with an inconſiderable loſs, had not the brave Lieut. Col. Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon the ſpot. Col. Riddle, who commanded the column of the left, got poſſeſſion of the lower battery, called Chapuis, and remained poſſeſſed of it for a conſiderable time; but the column under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Perryn never having croſſed at Cools, Lieut. Col. Riddle remained unſupported, and Brigadier-Gen. Hope's diviſion alſo became unconnected, and conſequently placed

placed in a very critical ſituation. From theſe untoward circumſtances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops returned to their former poſition. The ſhips of war, which were deſtined to enter the Cul de Sac, returned to their anchorage. Brigadier-Gen. Hope mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Capt. Weſt, commanding the light company of the 57th regiment.

I have the honour to incloſe herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing. From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortune on any ſide, except by Morne Duchaſſaux, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choc Bay to that Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the tranſportation of heavy artillery. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Names of Officers, Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, dead of his wounds. Capt, Kerr, York Rangers, killed.

Wounded. Major Napier and Lieut. Tomins, of the battalion of grenadiers.

Capt. Coghlan, 1ſt Weſt-India regiment, attached to the 48th regiment; Capt. Barker, York Rangers; Capt. H. Coxe of 14th regiment; Capts. Johnſtone and Tuſſie, of 44th regiment.

Lieuts. Dalton and Irving, of 28th regiment; Lieut. Grady, of 28th ditto, wounded and miſſing; Lieut. Ogilvy, of 44th regiment, wounded and miſſing; Lieut. Fraſer, of 42d regiment. The names of the officers of Malcolm's, returned miſſing, not known, but returned ſince.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, June 21.

Diſpatches of which the following are Copies, have been received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St Lucia,
SIR, May 4. 1796.

I tranſmit a duplicate of my letter of the 21ſt of laſt month, by which their Lordſhips will have been informed of my arrival that day at Barbadoes.

The ſquadron and tranſports weighed on the next day, and on the 23d, at 7 P.M. anchored in Marin Bay, Martinico. The day following Admiral Sir John Laforey reſigned the command of the ſquadron, and ſailed with the Majeſtic.

I made the ſignal to prepare to ſail early the next morning, and quitted Marin Bay with his Majeſty's ſquadron and troops about the cloſe of day.

The time for preparation was but ſhort, the Admiral having propoſed to make his arrangement for the expedition in Marin Bay; but I felt the neceſſity of prompt exertion, and therefore ventured upon a haſty arrangement for the expedition, rather than delay the ardour of the troops, or loſe time in ſo advanced a ſeaſon. The General's plan of attack required ſupport in three ſeparate diviſions by ſhips of force; the firſt was to take place in Longueville Bay, at Ance du Cap and Ance Bequene; the ſecond in the Choc Bay; and the third at Ance la Raye, ſome diſtance to the ſouthward of the Cul de Sac.

The firſt point of landing was commanded by a battery of five guns, placed on the low point of Pigeon Iſland, and it was ſuppoſed that another battery commanded the Bay of Longueville.

I therefore directed the Vengeance, Ganges, Hebe, and Pelican brig, to cover this landing, with inſtructions to the Hebe to lead into Ance la Cap the Ganges to ſupport her, and the Pelican to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The Vengeance I kept upon the weather beam of the Aſtrea, in order that ſhe might, if neceſſary, cover the Ganges, by anchoring in the Angle of Pigeon Iſland battery. The poſition was taken by the three ſhips with great ſpirit and judgment: The fire from the ſhips kept the battery at check, diſmounted one of the guns, and the troops landed without oppoſition.

The ſecond diviſion was directed to be led by the Alfred to the anchorage of Choc Bay; the third by Capt. Dilkes of the Madras, ſupported by the Beaulieu. A ſtrong lee current had driven the body of the tranſports ſo far to leeward, that it was not poſſible to effect the landing in Choc Bay, and the one intended for Ance La Raye was, for the ſame reaſons, deferred; but the Vengeance, Arethuſa, and Victorieuſe brig, were ordered to take the ſeveral covering ſtations in Choc Bay at break of day on the 27th, when the landing was effected at half paſt 10 A. M. and equally without oppoſition. The ſignal was made at the ſame time to Capt. Dilkes to put his orders into execution; but this diviſion did not land until the 28th.

The

The enemy retreated from their diſtant poſts, and have entered the Morne Fortune, which height the General is ſurrounding and preparing to attack; to aſſiſt the meaſure, I have, in conſequence of the General's requiſition to that effect, landed 300 ſeamen, under the command of Captain Lane, of the Aſtrea, and Captain Ryves, of the Bull Dog.

The General directed, on the 2d inſtant, an attack to be made againſt the batteries on the northern ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac, with a view to obtain that anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing artillery and erecting batteries: The attack was propoſed to take place at day-break on the 3d, by three columns commanded by Major-General Morſhead; two of the columns reached with ſucceſs their directed ſtations, but the centre column, having met with ſome unexpected difficulty, did not effect their junction.

The Madras, Beaulieu, Pelican, and Victorieuſe, were to ſupport this attack; the Beaulieu had three ſeamen ſlightly wounded and the head of her foremaſt injured. The attack on ſhore not having been ſucceſsful, the Madras and Beaulieu have returned to Marigot des Rouſſeaux to co-operate with Major-General Morſhead.

It would be unjuſt to the merit of Captain Macdoual, of the Ganges, and the officers acting under him at Bay Longueville, were I to omit reporting their juſt claim to my commendation; Captain Ryves, of the Bull Dog, and Captain Meares, of the tranſport department, commanded the diviſion of boats at Longueville Bay.

Captain Evans of the Fury, Dobree of the Woolwich, Captain Hill and Lieutenant Skipley, of the tranſport ſervice, commanded the ſeveral diviſions of flat boats at the Choc and Ance La Raye landing, and I had good reaſon to be ſatisfied with their aſſiduity and proper exertions.

The natural ſtrength of this country is ſuch that time and great exertion will be neceſſary for its reduction. There exiſts the moſt perfect deſire on the part of the officers and ſeamen of the ſquadron to ſhare the fatigue and hazard with the army; and I truſt that this deſire may be kept awake to eſſential advantage. I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient humble ſervant, H. C. CHRISTIAN.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St Lucia,
SIR, May 4. 1796.

Captain Parr of the Malabar, having, by orders from the Admiral Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demerary with the Malabar, Undaunted, La Pique, and Babet, to protect a detachment of troops under the command of Major-Gen. Winyfe, whoſe inſtructions were, in conjunction with Capt. Parr, to take the colonies of Demarary and Berbice under the protection of his Majeſty's Government, has reported his complete ſucceſs at the ſettlement of Demarary; a copy of his letter relative to his conduct, and the papers to which it refers, are incloſed for their Lordſhips information. I am, &c. H. C. CHRISTIAN.

[Capt. Parr's letter follows giving an account of the taking poſſeſſion of that colony.]

Extract of a letter from Captain Winthrop, of his Majeſty's ſloop Albicore, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes, May 19. 1796.

SIR,

On my paſſage from Madeira, in lat. 14 deg. 43 min. lon. 47 deg. 39 min. I fell in with, and, after a chaſe of ſix hours, captured L'Athenian French national corvette, mounting 14 four pounders and 83 men, commanded by M. Jervais, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeux.

She is a new veſſel, fitted out at Guadaloupe, and has done much miſchief in thoſe ſeas. I am, &c.

R. WINTHROP.

Extract of a letter from Captain Cochrane, of his majeſty's ſhip Thetis, to Mr Nepean, dated St George's, Bermuda, May 16. 1796.

I beg leave to incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Evans, of his Majeſty's ſloop Spencer, giving an account of his having captured, on the 4th inſtant, the French corvette La Volcan, from Charleſtown, bound to Guadaloupe, after an action of one hour and a quarter.

Spencer, St George's Bermuda,
SIR, May 10. 1796.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 4th inſt. being in company with his Majeſty's ſhips Bonetta and L'Eſperance, in latitude 28 deg. N. and longitude 69 deg. W. our ſignal being made to chace, we purſued,

and

and at twelve o'clock came up with and captured the French corvette La Volcan, after a close action of one hour and a quarter, with the loss of one seamen killed and one wounded. The abovementioned ships having chaced two vessels standing a contrary way, we lost sight of them about ten o'clock

I have judged it proper to make this port to land our prisoners, whose numbers far exceed our own, as well as to refit and complete our water. I am, &c. A. F. EVANS.

[This gazette also contains a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill acquainting of the capture of L'Eveille privateer mounting six guns, and of a coallier her prize, by Capt. Watson of the sloop La Trompeuse.]

Admiralty Office June 28.

[This day's gazette contains dispatches from Sir John Jervis, K. B. giving an account of Commodore Nelson having cut out from under the batteries at Loana, four French vessels laden with corn, wine, and warlike stores, for their army in Italy.]

Admiralty-Office, July 1.

[In this day's gazette there is an account of the capture of the French corvette La Legere of 22 guns, by his Majesty's ships Apollo and Doris.—This ship is the last of the squadron that sailed from Brest under the command of Commodore Moulson; they are all taken by British cruizers.]

Admiralty Office, July 2.

[The gazette of this date, contains intelligence of Capt Tomlinson commanding his Majesty's sloop La Suffisante, of 16 guns, having captured the Morgan French privateer, carrying 16 guns and ten swivels, with six English merchant ships which she had taken.]

Parliament-Street, July 4.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, from Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. were received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, St Lucia, May 22. 1796.

In addition to my letter of the 2d of May, I have the honour to acquaint you that Major-Gen. Whyte has returned from Berbice, which colony accepted of the terms offered to Demerary, and is now in our quiet possession. I am, &c

Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

St Lucia, May 22. 1796.

SIR, in my letter of the 4th of May, I had the honour to acquaint you of the successful attack on the enemy's batteries on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac; and as it had been previously determined that the principle attack on the enemy's works should be made on the north side of Morne Fortune by the Ridge of Duchasseaux, every exertion was made to complete the road for erecting the necessary batteries, and to bring forth the artillery and amunition. On the 16th instant, the batteries, consisting of eighteen pieces of ordnance, were opened. These could only be considered in the light of a first parallel. The second parallel is now nearly complete, and the lodgement for the last or third is to be made to-morrow. If this operation should be attended with the effect expected from it, it is probable that we shall, in the coarse of ten or twelve days be in possession of the enemy's works upon Morne Fortune. It is difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the ground in which we are obliged to act. The natural obstructions, as well as every obstacle that the enemy could throw in our way, render the post of Morne Fortune not only respectable, but in a high degree difficult to be subdued.

As the enemy still retain possession of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a slender force, it appeared of consequence to get possession of it, as it would shorten our line of attack, and cover our right flank; and also as it gave us in some degree the command of the Carenage. For this purpose on the night of the 17th instant, the 31st regiment, happening to be the regiment nearest at hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take possession of the Vigie, where the enemy had not apparently more than from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The first part of the attack succeeded to our wish; a battery of three eighteen pounders, which was feebly defended, was seized, the guns spiked, and thrown over the precipice. There remained on the summit of the hill one large gun and a field piece, which the regiment was ordered to take possession of; unfortunately the guide was wounded, and the troops became uncertain of the right approach to the hill: While in this situation, the enemy's grape shot took effect to such a degree, as induced Lieutenant-Colonel Hay to order the regiment to retreat, which

which it did with considerable loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald handsomely advanced with part of the granadiers to cover the retreat of the 31st regiment, which he accomplished. It is proper to observe that a night attack on the Vigie was indispensably necessary, as three batteries of the enemy flanked the neck of land which connects the Vigie with the main; and in general in this country, when you have to march to attack an enemy's post, who have artillery, and where it is impossible for you to advance with any other on your part, it is almost a matter of necessity to attack at night.

Hitherto the troops continue healthy, notwithstanding their exertions and fatigue. I am, &c. R. Abercromby.

Head-Quarters, St Lucia,
May 31. 1796.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of March. In my letter of the 22d of May I acquainted you, that on the day following we intended to make a lodgment as near to the enemy's works as possible This, however, was deferred from necessity till the 24th.

The 27th, 53d, and 57th regiments had been previously placed near the point of attack. On the morning of the 24th the 27th regiment lodged themselves upon two different points, the nearest of which was not more than five hundred yards from the fort. The enemy made a vigorous effort to dislodge them, but by the good conduct and spirit of Brigadier General Moore, and the steady and intrepid behaviour of the officers and men of the 27th regiment, the enemy were twice repulsed with considerable loss, and before night the troops were completely under cover: At the same time the communication to the posts occupied by the 27th regiment was carried on with the utmost vigour, and two batteries for eight pieces of artillery were begun.

Upon the evening of the 24th the enemy desired a suspension of arms until noon the next day, which was granted till eight in the morning: A capitulation for the whole island ensued, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose. On the 26th the garrison, to the amount of two thousand men, marched out and laid down their arms, and are become prisoners of war. Pigeon Island is in our possession. The 55th regiment has been detached to Souffriere and Vieux Fort, to receive the submission of the garrisons of those places. From Souffriere we have been informed that peaceable possession has been given; from Vieux Fort there is no report. The principal object of the blockade of Morne Fortune has been obtained. The enemy has been prevented from escaping into the woods; their troops, whom they call regulars, have been made prisoners of war, and the armed negroes have been in a considerable degree disarmed.

This will be delivered to you by Major Fo[illegible]es, my Aid-de-Camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

Ralph Abercromby.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the island of St Lucia, from the 28th of April to the 24th of May inclusive.

Total—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, killed;—3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 12 captains, 14 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 14 serjeants, 1 drummer, 329 rank and file, wounded;—4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 112 rank and file, missing.

Killed—Major Knevit Wilson, of the 27th regiment; Lieut. Nuttall of the 57th regiment.

Wounded—Lieut.-Cols. Hay and Arbuthnott, of the 31st regiment; Major R. H. Malcolm, of the 27th regiment; Capts Stewart of the 53d regiment; Murray and Sauvrell, of the 31st regiment; Louisendhalle, of Lowenstein's; William Gillman and Alexander Dunlop, of the 27th regiment; and Bariac, of the Royal Etrangers; Lieutenants Collins and Carmichael, of the 53d regiment; Torrens of the 63d regiment; Gregory, dangerously, of the 44th regiment; Hackshaw and Sullivan, of the 31st regiment; Ch. Sillery, Sampson Le Mesurier; George Elliot, of the 27th regiment; and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers; Ensigns Chirion, of Lowenstein's; De Courtray, of the Royal Etrangers; and George Milligan, since dead, of 27th regiment; Quartermaster John Struthers, of the 27th regiment, slighty wounded, and not included above.

Missing—Capts. Johnston and Walker, of the 31st regiment, since found to be dead.

[Follows Rear-Admiral Christian's letter giving an account of the operations of the navy during the siege of St Lucia, accompanyed with a list of small vessels taken

taken poſſeſſion of in the carenage of St Lucia.]

General Orders.

During the ſervices which have been carried on in the iſland of St Lucia, all the courage and every exertion of the army would have proved ineffectual, if Rear Admiral H. C. Chriſtian, and the royal navy had not ſtepped forward, with the alacrity which has been ſo conſpicuous in forwarding the moſt arduous part of the public ſervice: To their ſkill and unremitting labour is in a great meaſure owing the ſucceſs which has attended his Majeſty's arms. It will afford the Commander in Chief the greateſt ſatisfaction to be able to lay before his Majeſty the eminent ſervices which have, on this occaſion, been performed by the royal navy, and Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian will confer a particular obligation on Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the army at large, if he will be ſo obliging as to communicate to the royal navy, and in particular to Captains Lane, Ryves, and Stephenſon, and the other officers who acted on ſhore, and to the corps of marines, the great obligation which they conſider themſelves under to them.

T. Busby, Aſſiſt. Adj. Gen.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIANS.

Downing-Street, June 17.

A letter of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, from Col. Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

Yeſterday morning the French army, under the command of Gen. Buonaparte, conſiſting of about 22,000 men, forced the paſſage of the Mincio, at Valeggio.

Gen. Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire on Caſtle Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which, being part of the garriſon of Mantua, was ſent back there; and the diſpoſitions were ſo well made, that this was executed without any loſs: every attempt to moleſt them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the diſtinguiſhed conduct of the cavalry, both Auſtrian and Neapolitan, but the right of the French was attacked, with great intrepidity and ſucceſs, by eight ſquadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan regiment du Roi) coming from Groito, who cut down a great many men, took ſome priſoners (among them one of Gen. Buonaparte's aides-de-camp, and three other officers), and brought off 150 horſes.

This morning the army, with all the artillery (except two pieces of cannon loſt at Valeggio,) ammunition, ſtores, and baggage, paſſed the Adige in perfect order at Chinſa: In this affair the loſs of the French muſt have been conſiderable; that of the Auſtrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Strafoldo, poſted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 men, many of whom being wounded, could not be brought off for want of waggons.

This afternoon, while the bridge at Chinſa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the evening, with ſcarcely any loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians.

Downing Street, June 30.

Diſpatches, of which the following are are extracts, have been received from Lieut.-Col. Craufurd, by the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Baumholder, June 1.*

I Have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that hoſtilities commenced yeſterday morning at half an hour paſt ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the village of Walhauſen, ſituated near the ſource of the Nahe, and occupied by the Auſtrians as an advanced poſt; but they were repulſed, loſing from ſixty to ſeventy killed, and near four hundred taken priſoners.

The Auſtrian General Schellenberg took poſſeſſion at the ſame time of Kern, upon the Nahe. The enemy made ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſlodge him from that poſt, and ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs.

To-day a part of the Auſtrian hulans, and the Salkbourg light infantry, attacked and defeated one of the enemy's poſts near Steinberg, towards the ſource of the Bliſs. There have been other trifling ſkirmiſhes that are not worth noticing; in all which the Auſtrians have had the advantage. In the courſe of yeſterday and to-day, their loſs has been four officers and between ſeventy and eighty non-commiſſioned officers and privates. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Craufurd.

Ober Mujchell, June 6.

On the 4th and 5th reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps upon the Sieg. They ſtated in ſubſtance as follows:

The two diviſions of the enemy's troops

troops that were in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorff, being conſiderably reinforced from the army of the North, marched towards the Sieg, and, after ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes, forced the Prince of Wirtemberg's advanced poſts to quit that river on the 1ſt. His Serene Highneſs then took a poſition at Crobach, near Hackenburg, having an advanced guard at Altenkirchen.

On the 3d the enemy attacked the poſt at Altenkirchen, and carried it with great loſs, after experiencing the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance that it was poſſible to make. Nothing could ſurpaſs the bravery diſplayed by the Auſtrian troops, but they were obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers, the enemy having brought the principal part of the force which they had on the right bank of the Rhine againſt that one point.

Head Quarters, Hackheim, June 10.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, on the 6th inſtant, Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding that the enemy was manœuvring his right flank, retired from the Synbach rivulet to the Lahn, and took a poſition near Limburg, having a corps upon his left at Naſſau, and one upon his right at Weilberg; the latter detached five ſquadrons of light cavalry to the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the purpoſe of obſerving the enemy's movements on that ſide. The firſt reinforcements that were ſent to the Prince of Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th. Several other troops have ſince arrived in the poſition of the Lahn, and the further progreſs of the enemy is effectually ſtopped by the active and energetic meaſures which the Archduke has employed upon this important occaſion.

General Jourdan, immediately after the ſucceſs of General Kleber againſt the Prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges over the Rhine at Neuwied, and he is aſſembling, with the utmoſt diligence, the principal part of his army on the right bank of the Lahn. His firſt intention evidently was to advance to Frankfort; but, as the Archduke has completely foiled him in that project, he ſeems now to confine his views to the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein, which fortreſs he has inveſted. The Archduke is now marching againſt him with his main army, having left a conſiderable corps under General Mercantin in the poſition behind the Seltz rivulet between Mayence and Altzey. His Royal Highneſs's head-quarters were moved, on the 6th inſtant, from Obermuſchel, to Wonſheim, on the road from Creutznach to Altzey; on the 8th to Nider Ulm; and on the 9th to this place where they remain to day. All that part of his army which is deſtined to act immediately againſt General Jourdan, has paſſed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the enemy, full of ſpirits, and confident of victory.

Marſhal Wurmſer has detached to the Upper Rhine a ſufficient number of troops to put his left flank in ſecurity againſt any attempts which General Moreau might now be induced to make on that ſide, and his Excellency ſtill maintains a poſition, with a part of his army, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Reh Hutte, to Franckenthal, the left of which is covered by the lower part of the Rehbach rivulet, and the front and right by the canal called the Flotebach, that interſects the plain from the Rehbach to Franckenthal, and runs from thence through part of the wood of Friſenheim into the Rhine.

I hope ſoon to have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip accounts of his Royal Highneſs's ſucceſs againſt General Jourdan, and the conſequent relief of Ehrenbreitſtein; events, which the vigorous offenſive meaſures that will be immediately purſued in that quarter ſeem to inſure. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Craufurd.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Hackenbourg, June 18.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke's head-quarters were moved from Hocheim to Schwalbach, near Koningſtein, on the 11th inſtant; to Heſſe Homburg on the 12th; and to Græffin Wiſbach the 13th, where they remained the 14th; on which day his Royal Highneſs completed the neceſſary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfels and the Rhine, which chiefly conſiſted in poſting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Naſſau and Weilburg. On the 14th a conſiderable corps, under the command of Lieutenant-General Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar, the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly ſouth of Wetzlar. Another ſtrong column, commanded by General Kray, marched the ſame day to the neighbourhood of Braunfels, and a Partiſan corps purſued acroſs the Lahn

to Koningſberg, which lies between Gieſſen and Herborn on the Dille.

The river Dille formed the natural left flank to the enemy's line of defence, which was covered on the right by the Rhine; and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille are very ſteep, woody, and difficult of acceſs, it was eſſential for the enemy to occupy them, but more eſpecially ſo, to take the poſition between Hermanſtein on that river and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Auſtrians would then have been completely prevented from croſſing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manœuvre, by Gieſſen, towards Herborn and Dielenburg.

The Archduke ordered General Werneck to puſh his advanced poſts acroſs the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to paſs, on the 15th, with his whole corps; to ſupport which manœuvre, the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the ſame day, and General Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French General Le Fevre was in march with a large corps for the ſame object at the ſame time. The heads of his columns attacked General Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, was obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the above mentioned poſition with their right to the Lahn and their left to the Dille, and began a ſevere cannonade upon the Auſtrians, who, though at the foot of the heights with the rivers cloſe in their rear, had formed again and ſtood firm. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke having arrived juſt as the advanced guard was retiring, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry to advance with as much expedition as poſſible. His Royal Highneſs likewiſe ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reſerve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left oppoſite Altenbourgh, and on the right at Aſſar, near Hermanſtein, as they had been at firſt poſted, in order to ſecure the flanks. In this very critical poſition his Royal Highneſs remained, anſwering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of twelve pounders, and determined to attack as ſoon as the head of the Saxon column ſhould have paſſed Wetzlar.

The poſition that General Le Fevre occupied, was compoſed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of acceſs. There was a projecting point of wood that formed upon the face of theſe heights a ſalient angle to the reſt of his line; and this wood, returning through the centre of the poſition, extended to the right and left behind each wing, to the Lahn and the Dille.

This ſallient point was ſtrongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights and village of Altenberg, and on the height above Hermanſtein the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being ſupported by infantry poſted in the wood in their rear, the artillery was diſtributed upon the ſpots moſt favourable for taking the face of the poſition. In this order, General Le Fevre waited the arrival of the reſt of his corps; had it come up before the Arch Duke attacked, the Auſtrians muſt have retired acroſs the Lahn at Wetzlar. His Royal Highneſs, perfectly aware of this circumſtance, reſolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry ſhould have arrived. This did not happen till ſeven in the evening, and the diſpoſition was then made in general as follows: Three ſquadrons of the Auſtrian cavalry, regiment of Carachy, ſupported by that of Naſſau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanſtein, while the Auſtrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's center in the wood, the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that muſt do them immortal honour; but as they were very much broken by the extreme badneſs of the ground, and as the French cavalry was numerous and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulſed. The regiment of Naſſau had, in the mean time, reached the ſummit and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again with part of the regiment of Naſſau on their flanks, and part as a ſecond line, and, after as regular a ſhock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy, finding themſelves taken in flank, and moſt vigorouſly purſued, retired; their firſt line with great precipitation,

tation, abandoning the ſalient point of their center, and their defeated cavalry threw itſelf in diſorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiments of Carachy and Naſſau followed them, cut a down battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzral to Greiffenſtein enters the wood, and took ſeveral pieces of cannon; but, upon endeavouring to continue the purſuit ſtill further, they were received by the ſecond line of the French infantry, who gave them a ſevere fire, and obliged them to return out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition waggons that they had taken. The enemy ſtill kept the heights of Altenburg, their line extending from thence towards Alſteden on the Dille.

The Auſtrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood.

In the rear of the enemy's left flank at the diſtance of two Engliſh miles, lay the village of Barghauſen on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from the Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a conſiderable ſpace of open ground; through this the road, by which the left of General Le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, paſſes and enters the wood again over an height, that affords an excellent poſition for infantry, not only from being ſo immediately on the edge of the wood, but more eſpecially as the foot of it is covered, in the greateſt part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to croſs.

It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery, to receive their troops that had been defeated by the Auſtrian cavalry and grenadiers; and, at the ſame time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Auſtrians, they retired their right from the heights of Altenburg, forming the troops that had occupied that part of the poſition in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear. Four ſquadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a ſquadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further ſupport, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and ſcrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have juſt deſcribed: After ſuffering great loſs they broke three battalions, cut down every man who could not ſave himſelf by flight in the wood, and took the cannon.

The night now came on, and put an end to this very brilliant affair. Nothing could ſurpaſs the ſteadineſs and intrepidity with which the Auſtrian and Saxon troops executed his Royal Highneſs' maſterly and deciſive manœuvres.

The loſs of the Auſtrians and Saxons amounted to above five hundred men, including ſeveral officers; that of the French, judging from the number left dead on the field, and from the accounts given by deſerters and priſoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they paſſed in their retreat, muſt have been very great. It is reported that General Le Fevre, who commanded in perſon, was wounded badly in the arm.

Having failed in his attempt to make himſelf maſter of this important poſition, General Jourdan determined to raiſe the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein, and recroſs the Rhine. Four of the ſix diviſions which compoſed his army have directed their march towards Neuwied, the two others towards Siegburg, Cologne, and Duſſeldorff.

On the 16th the Archduke marched in purſuit of General Le Fevre to Greiffenſtein, where he was joined by General Kray, who had croſſed the Lahn that morning at Leuhn.

On the 17th his Royal Highneſs marched to Renderodt; the advanced guard puſhing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limbourg, Naſſau, and Wielburg croſſed the Lahn, and purſued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, whilſt the Partiſan corps on the right advanced to the Sieg. But notwithſtanding the utmoſt diligence has been made uſe of by the Auſtrians, no affair of conſequence has taken place ſince the 15th, as the enemy have retired on all ſides, with the utmoſt precipitation.

Intelligence is juſt received that Marſhal Wurmſer's poſts in the front of Manheim were attacked on the 14th inſt. and that his Excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them ſome cannon.

Head Quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Hackenbourg, June 20.

I Have the honour to inform your Lord-

Lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, marched yeſterday morning at day break in purſuit of that part of the enemy's army, which after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Cologn and Duſſeldorf.

General Kleber found himſelf under the neceſſity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegburg, in order to give time for his reſerve, ammunition, and baggage to paſs the Sieg. He therefore occupied the very advantageous poſition that theſe heights afford, with about twenty-four thouſand men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be paſſed at a very few points. The approach to his centre was about three hundred yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this poſition with the heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above mentioned take their ſource. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to thoſe where the enemy was poſted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain oppoſite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a ſmall wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach of their centre cloſe on its right. From this wood a long range of incloſures and ſmall copſes, intermixed with two villages and ſeveral ſcattered houſes, extend in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's poſition, nearly only a line with the heights of Kirpen.

On the Altenkirchen ſide of Kirpen, about ſeven hundred yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the ſame direction as thoſe I have juſt deſcribed, their right being covered by a deep ravine, their centre and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the incloſures and ſmall villages above mentioned.

General Kray's corps conſiſted of about eleven thouſand men, viz. thirty-two ſquadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of grenadiers, ſix battalions of fuſileers, two battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horſe artillery.

The Auſtrian huſſars fell in with a large patrole of the enemy at the village of Wyerbuſch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with General Kleber's poſt, which they immediately forced back towards his poſition, and General Kray's advanced guard, conſiſting of one Sclavonian light infantry and one Walloon battalion, with ſeveral ſquadrons of light cavalry, and ſome horſe artillery, formed upon the heights of Kirpen.

General Kleber, who could eaſily diſcover all General Kray's ſtrength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the heights of Kirpen, and into the incloſures and villages that extended from thence between the two poſitions, and the cavalry of that wing, marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack General Kray's left, as ſoon as the latter (viz. the infantry), ſhould have eſtabliſhed itſelf along the edge of the plain. A ſmall part of the infantry of this left wing advanced thro' the ravines againſt General Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching from thence, whilſt his principal body of cavalry, ſupported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his centre againſt the heights of Kirpen. The Auſtrian cavalry, which was poſted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before deſcribed, but partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great ſuperiority of numbers, they were repulſed. However, the battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this ſituation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as ſoon as its formation was completed, advanced againſt the heights of Kirpen, and ſupported by a part of their infantry, drove back the Auſtrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the poſition in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Colonel Brady, ſtood firm, repulſed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at laſt finding itſelf ſurrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the po-

position, which they effected in a manner that deserves to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the village and heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the inclosures, and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whose right it was already engaged in a distant musquetry fire.

General Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reserve, and remained upon his position to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him.

General Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the heights of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry supported by his right wing of infantry, against General Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry against the centre, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian right in check.

The enemy now attacked General Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed their front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied under the protection of this able manœuvre, and returning to the charge, supported by four squadrons of Saxons, who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that side.

Whilst this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the centre of the Austrian position. This point was occupied by three battalions and some squadrons of cavalry in the first line, to which the advanced guard that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within a hundred paces, without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general discharge, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive movement produced the desired effect; the French gave way; General Kray's cavalry pursued them into the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might have otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and as their right still remained in the villages and inclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action: General Kray was therefore obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the heights of Kirpen: In the evening General Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians, was completely cut off.

Thus, my Lord, ended an affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th near Wetzlar, because the object of contention was not of such magnitude, may with justice be stiled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the force of the Austrians.

General Kray lost between five and six hundred men. The enemy had above seven hundred taken prisoners, left several hundred dead on the field, and according to all reports had a very great number wounded.

General Kleber retreated last night as soon as it was dark across the Sieg to Siegbourg, from whence he is directing his march towards Dusseldorf, and General Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine with all the rest of his army at Neuwied.

Downing-street, July 1.

Dispatches have this day been received from Colonel Graham, dated at the head-quarters of General Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th, by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that quarter since the 31st of May.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, June 20.

An official account was published on the 15th, of the capture of the important fortress of Derbent, upon the Caspian sea, by the Russian General Sobow, on the 10th of May, after a bombardment of ten days. Upward of 12,000 pri-

privates were made prisoners, with the Khan that commanded them, and several other officers of distinction. Immense magazines, and a great quantity of artillery, were found in the place.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 1. Gen. Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, attacked the posts of Marshal Wurmser, in front of Manheim, on the 14th ultimo; and with such success, that the Marshal was obliged to cross the Rhine, and retire behind Manheim. On the 27th, in consequence of orders from the executive directory, General Moreau crossed the Rhine, and made himself master of the entrenchments of Fort Kehl, notwithstanding the almost incredible obstacles. The General intends to follow up this exploit without loss of time. One of his expressions is remarkable: "I hope," says he, "that we shall soon be in a position to extend our right hand to the army of Italy, and our left to that of the Sambre and Meuse."

2. Letters from General Buonaparte, dated head quarters at Bologna, June 23, mention the capture of fort Urbino, in the territories of the Pope, and that the artillery he had taken would enable him to form the siege of Mantua.

5. The army of the Rhine and Moselle have entered Friburg, in the Brisgaw after a long and bloody battle, in which, it is said, the Emperor's regiment of cuiraffiers were almost entirely cut to pieces.

Letters from General Buonaparte state, that the King of Naples and the Pope had concluded an armistice with the Republic, and that beside Urbino, Ferara, and Bologna, he had taken the citadel of Ancona, which gave him the command of the gulf of Venice. His Agents, it is added, were busy in selecting and preparing to send away, from Parma, Milan, Rome, &c. some of the finest pictures, statues, and other masterpieces of art, that are to be found in Italy, in order to enrich the national museum in France.

Conditions of the Armistice with the Court of Naples.

Art. I. All hostilities shall cease between the troops of the French Republic and those of the King of Naples, on the day in which the following articles shall be executed, until ten days after the official annunciation of the conclusion of the negociations for peace, which shall be opened between the respective plenipotentiaries, at a place to be appointed by the executive directory.

II. The body of the Neapolitan troops now acting with those of the Emperor shall be withdrawn, and cantoned in the places hereafter specified.

III. This corps being comprised in the Suspension of Arms, shall go into cantonments in the Venetian territory of Brescia, Crema, and Bergamo.

IV. The said Suspension of Arms shall extend to the fleets of the two Powers; and meanwhile, the ships of the King of Naples shall be withdrawn as soon as possible from the English fleet.

V. A free passage, as well through the French territory as through the countries occupied by the French troops, and through the Neapolitan dominions, shall be granted to the couriers of both Powers.—Signed at Brescia, 17th Prairial.

Buonaparte, and
Belmonte Pignatelli.

Conditions of the Armistice with the Pope.

Art I. Anxious to give a proof of the deference of the French government to the King of Spain, the Commander in Chief, and the Civil Commissaries of the Army of Italy, grant a Suspension of Arms to his Holiness, to last from this day until five days after the termination of the Negociation to be opened at Paris, for the conclusion of a Definitive Peace between the two Countries.

II. The Pope shall send a Plenipotentiary to Paris as soon as possible, in order to obtain a Definitive Peace from the Directory, by offering a necessary reparation for the insults and outrages which the French have sustained in his territories; and particularly, for the murder of Basseville, and the satisfaction due to his family.

III. All persons confined in the territories of the Pope, on account of their political opinions, shall immediately be set at liberty, and restored to the possession of their property.

IV. All the sea ports in the Papal territories shall be shut against the enemies of the French Republic, and open to all French ships.

V. The French army shall remain in possession of Bologna and Ferrara, and shall also occupy Faenza.

VI. The citadel of Ancona shall be delivered up, within the space of six days, to the French troops, with all the artillery and ammunition which it contains.

VII. The city of Ancona shall remain under the government of the Pope.

VIII.

VIII. The Pope shall yield to the French Republic, 100 pictures, busts, vases, and statues, at the choice of Commissioners to be sent to Rome; amongst which are specifically comprised the busts in bronze, of Junius Brutus, and that in marble of Marcus Brutus, both placed in the Capitol. The Pope shall also deliver up 500 manuscripts, at the choice of the said Commissioners.

IX. The Pope shall pay the French Republic 21 millions, French money, of which 15 millions and a half shall be in specie or ingots, and the remainder in goods, merchandise, horses, &c.

X. The 15 millions and a half shall be paid by three instalments, viz. 5 millions within a fortnight; 5 millions in the course of the ensuing month; and the remainder within the space of three months.

XI. The 5 millions and a half in goods, &c. shall be delivered in the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, and at such other places as shall be appointed, in possession of the French troops.

12. The citadel of Milan surrendered on the 29th ult. and, on the preceding day, a division of our army entered Leghorn. —Every thing appears propitious to our arms. In particular, the Chouans, every where subdued by the wise and vigorous measures of General Hoche, have made the most complete submission, and the war in the west is now entirely ended.

For the victorious progress of the Austrians on the Lahn, see the London Gazettes. But later advices exhibit a great reverse: the French have returned, in greater force, to the vicinity of that river, and have taken the city of Frankfort; and, on the Upper Rhine, Moreau has obtained a complete victory, near Rastadt, over the Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles, in person.

LONDON.

June 28. A duel was fought in a field within three miles of Hamburgh between Lord Valentia and Henry Gawler, Esq; They left England with their seconds and surgeons, for the express purpose of fighting. They fired together; Mr Gawler's ball took place; it entered his Lordship's breast bone, and lodged near the neck; it was extracted on the field, and he is considered to be out of danger. Lord Valentia's ball passed through Mr Gawler's hat. An affair between Mr Gawler's brother and Lady Valentia was the subject of the dispute.

July 9. A cause was tried in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, between the proprietors of a newspaper called the Telegraph, plaintiffs, and the proprietors of the Morning Post, defendants. It was proved, that in the month of February last, the defendants had contrived to forward to the office of the Telegraph, from Canterbury, a spurious French newspaper, containing a pretended renewal of the armistice, and preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the French republic. The proprietors of the Telegraph being thus imposed on to give as TRUE a translation of this FALSE FABRICATED intelligence, and thereby sustaining much discredit with the public, and a diminution in the sale of their paper, brought the present action against the defendants as authors of such discredit, loss, &c. The case being made out, the Jury gave a verdict with 100l. damages.

14. This morning his Majesty reviewed, on Wimbledon Common, the second, or Queen's Bays, commanded by the Marquis Townshend; at the close of which, the six Sepoys, and the captain of the vessel who brought them over, were sent from Mr Dundas' house, and placed on an eminence, for the view of his Majesty and the company; they were in the Indian dress; the serjeant and corporal differed from the four privates, in their uniform and epaulete, which were of silver lace. The King asked the captain a great number of questions, and seemed highly entertained with the singularity of their appearance; their iron-spiked hats, large turn-up shoes, and their legs, half way above the knee, quite naked, attracted more the attention of the numerous spectators than the excellent discipline of the troops, which gave the highest satisfaction to the King, and their commanding officers.

EDINBURGH.

June 30. This day the Peers assembled at Holyroodhouse: After hearing prayers by Dr Somerville, and the proclamation for Election being read over, their Lordships took the usual oaths. The roll being called over, Lord Lauderdale rose and presented a protest against the votes of British Peers, created since the Union, being received. To this protest Lord Semple adhered.—Lord Lauderdale also entered a protest against the title of the Earl of Errol. This will, probably, be matter of inquiry in the

Houſe of Peers.—For a Liſt of the Peers returned, *ſee page* 489.

July 2. This day the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers were reviewed on Bruntsfield links by Lord Adam Gordon. A number of military gentlemen were preſent, who were highly pleaſed with the appearance of the corps. They muſtered about 560.

4. The Royal Highland Society of Scotland met this day in terms of their charter, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul was called to the chair; and after a ballot, a number of gentlemen were admitted as members. The Society then took under conſideration the proceedings of their Committee of Directors, and were much pleaſed to find, by their printed advertiſements on the table, copies of which had been diſtributed over the country, and publiſhed in the newſpapers, that the premiums offered by them for the current year were towards proper objects; particularly encouraging uſeful improvements in agriculture, and mending the breed of black cattle and ſheep in the Highlands. The report of the committee towards obtaining an act of Parliament for the abolition of the thirlage, was alſo approven of.

Mr Secretary Dundas has ſent 20l. to the Kirk-ſeſſion of Laſſwade, to be diſtributed among the induſtrious poor of that pariſh.

The Court of Seſſion has ordered the interdict againſt ſmall lotteries to be continued till November next. They are conſidered as contrary to act of Parliament, and the number which lately ſtarted up has very properly given the alarm to the ſervants of the crown to have the ſubject inveſtigated.

4. The Royal Company of archers ſhot for the Edinburgh arrow, on Bruntsfield links, which was won by Mr William Robertſon, jeweller.

The Convention of Royal Boroughs have ordered L. 300 to be paid towards repairing the harbour at Eyemouth.

18. This day came on before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, the trial of Adam M'Kay, ſervant to Captain A. Bickford, of the 25th regiment of foot, indicted for being concerned in a riot on Saturday the 4th of June laſt. The libel ſtates—That on the ſaid 4th of June, a number of perſons, among whom the ſaid Adam M'Kay was one, did aſſemble in a riotous manner in South bridge-ſtreet, from whence they proceeded to George's Square, where they did wickedly and felonioufly, and in a riotous and diſorderly manner, aſſault with ſtones and other offenſive weapons, the houſe then occupied by the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniſton, his Majeſty's Advocate, and did break the windows of the ſame, by throwing in ſtones, to the great terror, danger, and annoyance of the perſons within, and to the diſturbance of the public peace; and the ſaid Adam M'Kay took an active part in the ſaid lawleſs and riotous proceedings, or at leaſt did wickedly and felonioufly excite and inſtigate the mob to commit the ſame. Further, the ſaid perſons, among whom was the ſaid Adam M'Kay, did, with ſticks, ſtones, or other offenſive weapons, wickedly and felonioufly aſſault, maltreat, and otherwiſe endanger the perſons of thoſe who endeavoured to put a ſtop to ſuch riotous proceedings; particularly Colonel James Abercromby, James Oſwald, Eſq; Advocate, and David Boyle, Eſq; Advocate, with ſeveral others, who were endeavouring to diſperſe the ſaid mob, &c.—The jury gave in their verdict, "Finding, in one voice, that on the day libelled, the pannel was preſent in the mob, and active in exciting and inſtigating them to riot; but found no other part of the libel proven."

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant his royal charter, conſtituting the Procurators of Glaſgow into a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Faculty of Procurators of Glaſgow.

A few days ago a dog belonging to a gentleman in Leith bit ſeveral perſons, and alſo ſome dogs. The Magiſtrates and Sheriff have iſſued orders on this ſubject, which it is the duty of every well-wiſher of ſociety to aſſiſt in ſeeing properly enforced.

Edinburgh Races.—On Monday, the city's plate of fifty pounds, was run for, and won by R. Alex. Oſwald, Eſq; of Auchincruive's Chucklehead.

Tueſday's, the King's purſe, by Sir Hedworth Williamſon's Septem.

Wedneſday's by Mr Mangle's Young Sir Peter.

Thurday's by Mr Smith's Favourite.

Friday's by Mr Norton's Trifle.

Saturday's by Mr Baird's Trimmer.

The company has been fewer than uſual. The races on the whole afforded pretty good ſport, particularly thoſe on Wedneſday and Saturday. The theatre was but ill attended, Miſs Wallis having gone to Glaſgow; the only ſupport was the muſical exertions of Mr Incledon.

The

The following are the appointments for the enſuing Autumn Circuits.

Weſt—Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Craig.

Stirling,	Saturday,	September 3.
Glaſgow,	Wedneſday,	September 7.
Inverary,	Monday,	September 12.

North—Lord Eſkgrove and Lord Methven.

Perth,	Saturday,	September 10.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	September 16.
Inverneſs	Friday,	September 23.

South—Lord Swinton and Lord Dunſinnnan.

Ayr,	Saturday,	September 24.
Dumfries,	Friday,	September 30.
Jedburgh,	Wedneſday,	October 5.

THE late rains have altered the appearance of the crop much, eſpecially on elevated and dry grounds. There ſeems nothing a-wanting now but heat to bring forward a plentiful harveſt. The ſecond crop of hay being ſo much mended, prices will not probably be ſo high as was conjectured—1s. per ſtone from the rick, was, we believe, higher than ever was paid for hay in this country before. Beef and mutton ſame as laſt month; ſtrawberries ſcarce, and dearer than uſual, they never fell below 9d.;—green peaſe never below 1s.—potatoes 1od.—fiſh rather ſcarce, ſalmon 8d. at the cheapeſt.

Throughout every part of England, the enſuing harveſt ſtill promiſes to be unuſually abundant. The Wheats every where bloſſom well; the ſeaſon, on the whole, has been highly favourable; and the quantity ſown is greater than has been known for many years. In the ſouthern, weſtern, and midland diſtricts the Hay harveſt, which is already begun, turns out a very heavy and abundant crop. In the north, on the contrary, the hay crop is thought not to be half of laſt year's, and much below a common or medium produce. The turnip ſowing goes on promiſingly; and, from the good order of the land, a large crop may be looked for. Cattle and ſheep ſtill continue very high; and beef and mutton conſequently keep up their late enormous prices. It is conceived, there are plenty of theſe articles in the country, but there is, at preſent, in England, ſo plentiful a paſture, and the graziers in general are become ſo opulent, by the circumſtances of the times, that there is little chance of a reduction of prices taking place.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

June 28. At London, Henry Vietch, Eſq; of Elliock, Lieutenant Colonel of the 95th regiment of foot, to Miſs Zepherina Loughnan, daughter of Thomas Loughnan, Eſq; of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

The Rev. Charles Talbot, ſecond ſon of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, to Lady Elizabeth Somerſet, eldeſt daughter of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

Lord Viſcount Andover, ſon of the Earl of Suffolk, to Miſs Coke, eldeſt daughter of of Thomas Wm Coke, Eſq; of Holkam, county of Norfolk.

July 2. At London, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. to Lady Amelia Cooke, daughter of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Athole.

4. Mr James Hamilton, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Ann Hozier, daughter of James Hozier, Eſq; of Newlands.

5. At Edinburgh, Wm Buchannan, Eſq; of Auchmar, to Miſs Sarah Bartlet, ſecond daughter of Mr Benjamin Bartlet, Storekeeper, Edinburgh Caſtle.

9. At London, Alexander Begbie, Eſq; of New Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Balfour, daughter of the late Major Henry Balfour.

12. At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, John Gordon of Craig, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Johnſton of Alva.

— Robert Bruce Dundas, Eſq; of Blair, to Miſs Elizabeth Spital of Blairſogie.

BIRTHS.

At the ſeat of General Hale, in Yorkſhire, the Lady of the Hon. Laurence Dundas, a daughter.

July 3. Mrs Tulloch of Ellicſtown, a daughter.

4. Mrs Leſlie of Findraſſie, a ſon.

5. Lady Mary Drummond, wife of Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Eſq; a ſon.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lindſay Carnegie, a daughter.

— Mrs Fraſer of Fraſerfield, a daughter.

7. At Inverelk, Hon. Mrs Charteris, a daughter.

10. Mrs Pringle of Clifton, a ſon.

11. Mrs Ruſſell, of Arden, a daughter.

14. Mrs Norton, Lady of the Hon. Baron Norton, a ſon.

22. Mrs Turner, Turnerhall, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Lately, on his paſſage from the Eaſt Indies, Alexander Blair, Eſq; late Lieutenant in the 74th regiment.

Killed at St Lucia, Lieutenant Ramſay Ogilvy of the 45th regiment, ſon of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Bart.—Capt. Wm Walker, of the 31ſt regiment, ſon of the late Mr Wm Walker, town-clerk of Inverkeithing.

At New London, in New England, of an apoplectic fit, the Right Rev. Father in God, Samuel Seabury, D. D. Biſhop of Connecticut and Rhode iſland States. He was the

firſt Proteſtant Biſhop that ever went to America, and was conſecrated by the College of Biſhops in Scotland.

At Stromneſs, James White, fiſher, at the extraordinary age of 109.

On his paſſage from India, Theodore Corbet, Eſq; civil paymaſter to the Eaſt India Company at Madraſs.

At Briſtol Hot Wells, James Gray, Eſq; one of the Editors and Proprietors of the Morning Chronicle.

At Lerwick, John Scott, of Greenwall, in Unſt.

At Birmingham, aged 103, Thomas Taylor cobler. He worked at his trade till within a week of his death.

At Cape Nichola Mole, Alexander Craufurd, Eſq; Commiſſary of accounts to the expedition ſent to that Iſland, and ſon of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart.

June 22. At London, Mrs M'Lean, of Duke ſtreet, Portland Place.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr James Mather, vintner.

26. Mrs Helen Lamont, relict of Bailie George Black, Glaſgow.

30. Thomas Rutherford, Eſq; of Knowſouth.

John Scudamore, Eſq. M. P. for Hereford, He was 68 years of age, and had been choſen ſix times to repreſent that city in Parliament.

July 1. At Edinburgh, Campbell Edmonſtone, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Dumbarton Caſtle.

— At Pollock houſe, Capt. Robert Maxwell of the 16th regiment of foot, ſon of the late Sir James Maxwell of Pollock.

— At Stornoway, in the 73d year of his age, Bailie John Maciver.

3. At Kinghorn, Major Andrew Rutherford, late of the 16th regiment of foot.

4. At Park, Lady Hay, widow of the late Sir Thomas Hay of Park.

— At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Dingwall, merchant there.

5. George Bruce, Eſq; of North Glaſmount.

— At Machany, the Dowager Viſcounteſs Strathallan.

10. At Moffat, Mrs Duff, widow of the late Admiral Duff, of Fetteresſo, and daughter of the late General Abercromby of Glaſſagh.

12. At Buxton, Andrew Hamilton, Eſq; Depute Comptroller of the Exciſe.

13. George Buchanan, Eſq; of Auchintorlie.

— Mr Robert Ochiltree, ſurgeon, Inverary.

— At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of the late Sir David Ogilvy of Barras, Bart.

14. At Craigmill, near Dundee, Mr William Landale, ſurgeon.

16. At London, Field Marſhall, the Right Hon. Sir George Howard, K. B. one of his Majeſty's Privy Council, Colonel of the firſt regiment of dragoon guards, and Governor of the iſland of Jerſey, and chooſe the 5th time Member of Parliament for Starnford. He was Lieut.-Col. of the Buffs at the battle of Culloden, and killed Lord Strathallen with his own hand. Vol. 8. p. 188.

— At London, the Rt Hon. Wm Gerard Hamilton, aged 69, a Privy Counſellor in Ireland, with a penſion of L. 2000 on that eſtabliſhment. He had ſat in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons 8 different parliaments, and was ſuppoſed to have been the author of Junius' letters.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Miles Riddell, Eſq; only ſon of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, Bart.

19. At Dundee, Miſs Small, daughter of the Rev. Dr Small, one of the miniſters of that city.

21. At Southampton, Admiral Carteret. He had long been afflicted with the loſs of ſpeech.

21. At Dumfries, after a lingering illneſs the celebrated Robert Burns. His poetical compoſitions, diſtinguiſhed equally by the force of native humour, by the warmth and the tenderneſs of paſſion, and by the glowing touches of a deſcriptive pencil, will remain a laſting monument of the vigour and the verſatility of a mind guided only by the lights of nature and the inſpirations of genius. His ordinary endowments, however, were accompanied with frailties which rendered them uſeleſs to himſelf and his family. The laſt months of his ſhort life were ſpent in ſickneſs and indigence; and his widow, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a ſixth, is now left without any reſource, but what ſhe may hope from the regard due to the memory of her huſband.

The Preferments, &c. will be inſerted in our next.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

July 1. James Biſſet and ſon, merchants, Montroſe.

John Parerſon, merchant, Dundee.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, July 29.

Wheat, 36s. Barley, 27s. Oats, 19s. 6d. Peaſe, 23s. 6d. Beans, 23s.

Edinburgh, July 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 3½d Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Peaſe-meal, 1s.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

July 6.	July 27.
Bank Stock 152½	—
3 per cent. red. 62¼	60⅝⅛⅝⅛
3 per cent. conſ. 61½	59⅞60
New 4 per cent. 79¾	78⅛
India Stock 187¼	18½
India Bonds 18 diſ.	—
Lot. Tickets 12l. 5s.	11l. 19s.
Iriſh ditto——	6l.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.

By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoſter-row;
And MARTIN & BAIN, No 184. Fleet-ſtreet, London.

NEW DISCOVERY RESPECTING THE VARIATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

WE feel a great ſatisfaction in having it in our power to announce to the public, that a Gentleman has diſcovered the cauſe of the variation of the Magnetic Needle; and that, through his theory, he has conſtructed a Compaſs, which ſtands invariably due North and South, on all parts of the globe. The navigator, by this wonderful diſcovery, can always ſteer a true courſe; and the Engineer or Surveyor will always meaſure correct angles to the true meridian.

The inventor has termed it Azimutal.—By being compared with the common needle, it indicates the true variation. What is moſt extraordinary in it is, that any quantity of iron, placed at one yard diſtance, does not in the leaſt affect it.

We are likewiſe informed, that the inventor has a Needle, which indicates the Latitude by its dip, and that he will ſoon be able to produce another, by which the Longitude ſhall be diſcovered through an equable variation of 90 degrees Eaſt and 90 Weſt. By theſe three ſorts of Compaſſes, the azimuth obſervations, and the altitudes of the ſun, or diſtances from moon and ſtars, ſhall be laid aſide, or at leaſt uſed as proofs to thoſe inventions; but this laſt point is not yet proved like the two others.

From what we could collect, it appears that the inventor of the Azimutal is of opinion, that electricity is a fluid and calid agent, and that magnetiſm is inviſible and a frigid agent.

We ſuſpect that the inventor introduces magnetiſm with an apparatus ſimilar to that of electricity, by conductors. He has ſhewn his apparatus but to a few confidential friends, and if we credit them, his magnet carries above 200 weight.

The Azimutal has, we are informed, been proved on land and ſea both Eaſt and Weſt, and anſwers every purpoſe for navigation. By comparing it to all dials, it is perfectly correct, and when placed in an azimuth compaſs box, the obſervations of amplitudes determine at once its nature and utility. *European Mag.*

NEW INVENTED COMPOSITION TO BE USED IN PLACE OF YEAST.

BY MR R. TILLYER BLUNT.

TO make a yeaſt gallon of the above compoſition to be uſed as yeaſt, (ſuch yeaſt gallon containing eight beer quarts), boil in common water eight pounds of potatoes, as for eating, bruiſe them perfectly ſmooth, and mix with them, whilſt warm, two ounces of honey, or any other ſweet, and one quart (being the eight part of a gallon of yeaſt,) of common yeaſt. And for making bread, mix three beer-pints of the above compoſition with a buſhel of flour, uſing warm water in making the bread: the water to be warmer in winter than in ſummer; and the compoſition to be uſed in a few hours after it is made; and as ſoon as the ſponge (the mixture of the compoſition with the flour) begins to fall the firſt time, the bread ſhould be made and put in the oven.

ERRATA in laſt Number, p. 436, Inſcription on Dr Johnſon's Monument, line 7. *for* Homino *read* Homini.

Page 476. col. 2. line 33. *for* vol. 58. *read* vol. 56.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1796.

ANECDOTES OF FRENCH CHARACTERS CONNECTED WITH THE REVOLUTION.

THE following anecdotes of perſons connected with the French revolution are intereſting, and as they appear authentic, we tranſcribe them from a London monthly publication.

DUMOURIER.

DUMOURIER poſſeſſes ſingular acquirements: he is a good orator, an able politician, an excellent writer, and one of the beſt generals of his age. His father, alſo, was a man of talents, and by inſiſting that he ſhould never learn any thing by heart, prevented him, according to his own account, from ever forgetting any thing!

It has been generally ſuppoſed that he acquired an immenſe ſum of money during the revolution; but he ſolemnly declares this to be a cruel and unjuſt aſperſion; and boaſts that he is now indebted to his *pen*, as he was formerly to his *ſword*, for his ſupport.

He has an uncommon facility at compoſition, writes with elegance upon all ſubjects, and is intimately acquainted with every thing relating either to the politics or the wars of Europe. He received a ſum equal to 500l. of our money, for his life, from a bookſeller at Hamburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city, and within its territory, he now reſides, with

MAD. GENLIS—SILLERY—BRULART, who occupies part of the ſame houſe, and, like himſelf, is employed in writing. This celebrated lady is well known as an author, and has lately publiſhed a new work, relative to the "age of chivalry," called *Les Chevaliers de Cygne*. Her huſband was a member both of the National Aſſembly, and the Convention, and the intimate and particular friend of the Duke d'Orleans, ſince known by the name of M. Egalite.—The wife was the preceptreſs of the Orleans family, and is allowed to have inſpired the young men with noble ideas. She always inculcated, that birth was accidental, hereditary diſtinction tranſitory, and that the only things which a good man can deem certain, are his knowledge and his virtue. Both her pupils conducted themſelves like heroes at the battle of Jemappe, and are now the martyrs of their father's crimes. Along with Madame Genlis and Dumourier reſides

M. VALENCE,

who roſe to the rank of Lieutenant-General. His forehead is ſcarred with wounds, one of which, inflicted by an oblique ſtroke of an Auſtrian huſſar's ſcymitar, peeled off the ſkin in ſuch a manner, as to roll it like a bandage over his eye. This occurred when he was charging the enemy, at the head of a detachment of cavalry. He is a brave ſoldier; and, although the actions of Pichgru and Jourdan have obliterated, in ſome degree, thoſe of Dumourier and Valence, the two latter muſt be allowed to have formed the troops that have ſince acquired the former moſt, if not all, their glory. It was in the ſame manner that Philip prepared for the victories of Alexander.

ABBE DE CALONNE.

The Abbe, who enjoyed great influence,

fluence, while his brother held the high office of Comptroller-general of the finances in France, is at present the editor of the *Courier de Londres*, formerly the *Courier de l'Europe*. He poſſeſſes a portion of the talents ſo conſpicuous in his family.

M. DE CALONNE.

This *ci-devant* Comptroller-general, who ſtill terms himſelf "miniſtre *d'état*," acquired much celebrity both before and ſince the revolution. His talents raiſed him from a ſubordinate ſituation, to a place of high truſt and confidence under the monarchy. He was a great favourite with the Queen, and is accuſed, by his enemies of having adminiſtered to the diſſipation of her Majeſty, and the King's brothers, particularly the Count d'Artois, who now aſſumes the title of *Monſieur*, or firſt Prince of the blood. The *deficit*, firſt publicly pointed out by Necker, ſprung from frequent hoſtilities without, and a contaminating and debaſing corruption within, the kingdom. Calonne's peace adminiſtration, and Necker's war *without taxes*, neceſſarily led to the aſſembling of the *Notables*. The notables begat the States-general, the States-general begat the National Aſſembly, the National Aſſembly begat the Conſtituting Aſſembly, and that begat the republic.

After ſelling a moſt ſuperb collection of pictures for the common cauſe, M. de Calonne ſtill ſupports it, and his brother by means of his writings in the Courier de Londres. "*Mon frere*," ſays he in his laſt able pamphlet, "*eſt du nombre des émigrés qui travaillent pour ſubſiſter. Il s'eſt livré à une corvée faſtidieuſe, afin de n'être charge à perſonne. Loin de rougir d'en être réduit là, on doit s'en glorifier.*"

Among a number of important (ſome, perhaps, may be inclined to think them paradoxical) aſſertions, he inſiſts, that France ſtill poſſeſſes nearly three times the quanity of circulating ſpecie in Great Britain; that the raiſes, *communibus annis*, one eighth corn more than ſufficient for the maintenance of her own inhabitants; and that the whole public debt, contracted by the emiſſion of the aſſignats, now converted into *mandats territoriaux*, might be cancelled for about one-third of what the laſt campaign coſt this country!

M. D'IVERNOIS,

is not only a native, but a *citizen*, of Geneva, terms not hitherto ſynonymous, but which have become the ſame ſince the laſt revolution in this little, but intereſting republic; which, during its troubles, has been likened, with more wit than liberality, to a *puddle in a ſtorm!* He aſſerts, that the depreciation of aſſignats will occaſion the ruin of the republic, and the re-introduction of monarchy.

MIRABEAU, MIRANDA, WILKES.

Theſe three very celebrated men met one day by invitation at the houſe of a reſpectable gentleman in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair. Mr H. after dinne expected great entertainment from hir gueſts; but, unfortunately for him, ths orator and the general had a violent diſe pute relative to ſome trifling ſubject, which rendered the early part of the evening uncomfortable. To complete the mortification, they both ſoon after attacked John Wilkes on the barbarity and inhumanity of the Engliſh nation, an inſtance of which they gave, in *the execution of ſeveral young men for trifling offences, in the courſe of that very morning!* The hoary patriot retorted the charge, and turning towards Mirabeau, (it was before the revolution) ſarcaſtically aſked him, what he thought of the very *humane* mode of breaking on the wheel, as practiſed at the *Greve*, when the *nobleſſe* were accuſtomed to beſpeak ſeats at particular windows, as if they had been going to a comedy!!!

M. DEMORANDE,

was formerly editor of the *Courier de Londres*. He came over to this country, and publiſhed a book that made great noiſe, called *Le Gazetier Cuiraſſé**,

* *Le Gazetier Cuiraſſé: ou Anecdotes ſcandaleuſes de la cour de France. Imprimé à cent lieues*

containing a variety of ſcandalous anecdotes of the miſtreſſes of that very contemptible and debauched monarch Louis XV.

The French court being determined upon revenge, ſent over an *exempt*, with orders to ſpare neither trouble nor expence to ſecure the *libeller*, and convey him to the Baſtille. On his arrival in England, in the character of a gentleman who had fled from perſecution, he found means to get introduced to M. Demorande, and affecting to compaſſionate his ſituation, as a perſon expoſed to the malice and intrigues of the French miniſtry, proffered him the loan of a ſum of money. This was accepted by Demorande with many expreſſions of gratitude; but he completely outwitted his countryman, although one of the moſt ſkilful officers belonging to the police of Paris, for he applied to Sir J. Fielding, and ſo frightened this ſatellite of Madame du Barré, that he was happy to eſcape *re infecta*.

Soon after the commencement of the American war, Demorande received a penſion from Lord North of about 300l. a-year, in conſequence of which he reſigned the editorſhip of the French newſpaper, and retired to Stanmore, in Middleſex, where he took a ſmall houſe in the cottage ſtyle, and cultivated a beautiful flower garden, which was furniſhed with a fine collection of foreign roots.

When the French revolution took place, he returned, after a long abſence, to Paris, and publiſhed a weekly gazette called *l'Argus Patriote*. He entertained a violent diſlike to Briſſot, whom he hated both perſonally and politically, and endeavoured to injure him in the eſteem of his countrymen, but without effect. This circumſtance perhaps, and this alone, ſaved his life under the *monarchy* of Robeſpierre. He now repairs daily to the *palace royale* on crutches, and, being a man of ſome eloquence, entertains thoſe around him with his opinion of the events of the time, and the great men of the day.

BRISSOT.

This very celebrated man, while in England, lodged in Brompton-row, in the ſecond or third houſe on the right hand ſide. On his publiſhing a very able diſſertation on *Criminal Law*, he ſent a copy to Mrs Macauley Graham, who invited him to her houſe, had him often at her table, and entertained a great eſteem for him. From that reſpectable lady, he received a letter of introduction to General Waſhington, by whom he was well received, and ſo fond was he of the Atlantic continent, that, to the day of his unjuſt execution, he always wiſhed that he had been born the ſon of an American peaſant. While in England, he wrote many articles in the *Courier de Londres*. M. Briſſot retained his ancient ſimplicity of manners. He was never intoxicated with power, nor did he ever ſuffer his mind to be debaſed by avarice. Robeſpierre and his aſſociates, knowing what effect ſuch a charge would have upon the people, accuſed him of wallowing in riches:—when his wife was arreſted, ſhe was employed in mending his linen, and nurſing their offspring!

DUKE DE HARCOURT.

This nobleman, who has founded a friendly aſylum at Nuneham, under the hoſpitable roof of an Engliſh peer of the ſame name; is deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in France.

Previous to the Revolution, he was Lieutenant-General of the province of Normandy, and it was owing to his influence, that Cherbourg, which was ſituated within his government, became a

lières de la Baſtille, à l'enſeigne de la liberté. MDCCLXXII. From this, which has become a ſcarce tract, I ſhall here give a quotation, in which the author expreſſes a wiſh, that has ſince been in part verified: "Il ſerait bien à ſouhaiter en France qu'il y eut quelques milliers de moines en uniforme de grenadiers, & quelques centaines d'abbés à leur tête; ils ſeroient plus utiles à l'état avec un mouſquet, ou un hoyau à la main, qu'avec le goupillon dont ils arroſent les imbecilles." Note, p. 15. His prophecy that Madame du Barré would periſh by the hands of the executioner, has proved but too true.

port of ſome conſideration. He alſo patroniſed the ſyſtem of cones, by means of which it was intended that the ſea ſhould be ſhut out from the inner harbour, and the channel fleet of France ride in ſecurity, within a gigantic maſs of ſtone, encircled, and ſupported by means of immenſe wooden ribs, and maſſy iron cramps. The ſcheme in part failed, but it was grand and ſublime; France, at the peace, will undoubtedly complete the original out-line.

The Duke was a great favourite at the court of Louis XVI. and poſſeſſed the confidence of that monarch. Being a man of great knowledge, and attached to literature, his Majeſty, with the Queen's conſent, (for he never did any thing without conſulting her) appointed him governor to the Dauphin. He was lucky enough to eſcape with his whole family at the beginning of the troubles, and has remained in England ever ſince.

DUCHESS DE POLIGNAC.

Gabrielle—Yollande—Martine de Palaſtron, afterwards ſo celebrated as Ducheſs de Polignac, and *confidante* to the Queen, was one of the moſt beautiful women in France. Marie Antoinette loaded her own and huſband's family with penſions, places, &c. and when in her company, her Majeſty was accuſtomed to exclaim, "*Je ne ſuis plus la reine, je ſuis moi!*"

This beautiful woman, whoſe large blue eyes, expreſſive features, elegant perſon, and refined wit, formed a central point, around which all thoſe who wiſhed to riſe at court (and this included the whole body of the nobility, and all the dignified clergy) rallied, as to a common centre, died at Vienna of a *broken heart!* What terrible diſaſter could occaſion this cataſtrophe? It was the retreat of the Pruſſians from Champagne, a retreat which ſaved her native country from ſubjugation and diſmemberment.

A mezzotinto print of this unfortunate lady was publiſhed in 1792. The likeneſs is not badly hit off, but it is not flattering. What artiſt could delineate the moſt lovely and charming woman of the age?

M. MIRANDA,

was born in Mexico; for his colleague Dumourier commits an error when he terms him a Peruvian! Notwithſtanding the jealouſy with which the Spaniards were accuſtomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a Colonel's commiſſion, and was employed by the Governor of Guatimala, in ſeveral confidential ſituations. He is thought very early in life to have entertained the generous reſolution of emancipating his countrymen from thraldom, and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain. Since that time, he has been, until of late, literally a WANDERER. In the courſe of his travels, he has viſited every part of Europe, and been more than once in England. Being poſſeſſed of taſte, learning, and a claſſical ſtyle, he was enabled to collect, and to narrate a variety of anecdotes and obſervations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all, the military eſtabliſhments of every nation.

No ſooner had the French Revolution taken place, and a foreign war become inevitable, than he repaired to Paris from St Peterſburgh, where he was in great favour with the Empreſs, who endeavoured, but in vain, to attach him to her perſon and ſervices. By means of Petion, he obtained the rank of Major General, and very ably and effectually ſeconded the efforts of Dumourier in Belgium. Being an excellent engineer, he diſplayed great military ſcience in the art of attack; in ſhort, he ſoon became reſpected in the army, and popular in the capital. When the *hero of Jemappe* penetrated into Holland, he was appointed to the important command of the army deſtined to attack Maeſtricht; the attempt indeed proved abortive, but as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the *covering* army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

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